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THE TARIFF.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN SCOTT,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the Senate of the U. S., March 15, 1872.

The Senate having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 173) to repeal the duties on salt—

Mr. SCOTT said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: Having presented an amendment putting tea and coffee on the free list, which, as the honorable Senator from Ohio, the chairman of the Finance Committee states, presents the turning-point to be decided upon the bill now before the Senate, I claim indulgence while I submit the views which prompt me to offer that amendment and ask its adoption.

The exhibit of our national finances made by the Secretary of the Treasury demonstrates that unless the current of business is disturbed by some unforeseen cause we can in the next fiscal year pay $50,000,000 toward the extinction of our national debt, and reduce taxation to an amount ranging between thirty-six and fifty million dollars. To be more exact upon this subject, let me submit a few figures. In the Secretary's annual report the receipts are estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, at $359,000,000. The extraordinary increase of imports has warranted an addition to the estimate of receipts from customs of at least $6,000,000. Let me state at this point the exact increase over the estimate of the customs to show that there is very little danger to be apprehended of the deficit of which warning has been given in the House of Representatives, and which has been so satisfactorily met by the chairman of the Committee on Finance.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his estimates for the year ending June 30, 1872, placed the receipts from customs at $175,000,000. For the eight months that have passed of that fiscal year, the receipts, according to a table furnished by the Commissioner of Customs, are $145,453,170, making a monthly average of $18,181,000. If that average be maintained during the year, the recipts from customs, instead of $175,000,000, as estimated, will be $218,279,000, or an excess of $43,000,000 over the estimate.

The expenditures, including $50,000,000 to be paid to the sinking fund and upon the national debt, are estimated at $323,025,773.99, which would make the excess of receipts over expenditures $42,974,226 01. I have added, however, only $6,000,000 to the excess for customs. The chairman has added, if I recollect his figures aright, $12,000,000 to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SHERMAN. Fourteen millions.

Mr. SCOTT. He has added $14,000,000, which would be $8,000,000 over the estimate I have made. These $8,000,000 added would make an excess of $50,074,000. I think the estimate of the chairman of the committee is certainly not excessive in view of the experience of the current year.

The question presented, then, is in what manner is this reduction of $50,000,000 to be made? In looking at that, the recommendations of the head of our finances are certainly first entitled to our consideration and respect. What are they? First he says:

"In the suggestions I have the honor to make in reference to the reduction of taxes, I keep in view two important facts: first, that the ability of the nation to pay at least $50,000,000 annually of the principal of the public debt shall not be impaired; and secondly, in the change of the revenue system, no violence shall be done to the business interests of the country."

He proceeds:

"It is practicable to dispense with all revenue from internal sources, except that derived from stamps, spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors. These sources should furnish for the year 1872–73 a revenue of about $110,000,000, making a reduction of taxes of $16,000,000."

Showing, then, an estimate of customs which would authorize a reduction of $20,000,000 more, making in all $36,000,000, and which, under the increased receipts from customs, will be safely placed at $50,000,000. He proceeds to "recommend to the consideration of Congress the reduction of the duties on salt to the extent of fifty per cent., the duty on bituminous coal to fifty cents a ton, the reduction of the duty on raw hides and skins, and the removal of all duties from a large class of articles produced in other countries which enter into the arts and manufactures of this country and which are not produced in the United States, and the revenue from which is inconsiderable." He further states:

"The removal of duties from a large class of articles used in manufactures, and the reduction of the duties upon coal, furnish an opportunity for a moderate decrease of the rates of duties upon those products, whose cost will be diminished by these changes While nothing as the consequence of legislation could be more disastrous to the public prosperity than a policy which should destroy or seriously disturb the manufacturing interests of the country, it is still possible, by wise and moderate changes, adapted to the condition of business and labor, to reduce the rates of duties with benefit to every class of people."

We here have the Secretary's policy, which may be summarized thus:

1. The abolition of all internal taxes but those on stamps, spirits, malt liquors, and tobacco.

2. A reduction of duties on coal, salt, raw hides and skins.

3. An enlargement of the free list to embrace raw materials not produced in the United States.

4. A moderate decrease of duties on products whose cost will be diminished by these changes.

The first three of these recommendations are specific or so nearly so as to leave little room for diversity of opinion in their application. The fourth leaves room for some difference of opinion in its application.

Let us see how much of the proposed reduction will be effected by carrying out the specific recommendations: first, internal taxes $16,000,000; second, coal reduced to fifty cents per ton would cause a reduction of $322,882; third, salt as reduced by the bill will make a reduction of $558,050 08; fourth, raw hides and skins at the rate reported would make a reduction of $671,589 09; fifth, the free list $3,137,030 87.

There have been a few changes made by the committee since I made these estimates, which perhaps vary the amount on the free list to some small extent. These estimates are based upon the imports for the year ending June 30, 1871, and they make an aggregate reduction of $20,719,552 04. Now, the bill reported by the committee proposes to reduce duties, in addition to those specifically recommended by the Secretary, on the following articles, namely: by section one, on tea, coffee, rice, potatoes, lumber, and furniture, fruit and ornamental trees, garden seeds, lead, ginger, twine, hemp-yarn, roots, cocoa, and iron-wire cloth; by section two, ten per cent. of the existing duties is taken off the articles therein named, being chiefly textile and metallic productions, aggregating a reduction of $8,274,716 51, as estimated upon the basis of the imports for the year ending June 30, 1871. The whole reduction of duties, as proposed by the bill, is $22,507,353 26. If to these you add the proposed reduction of internal taxes, amounting to $16,000,000, the total reduction will be $38,507,353 26. Take the whole proposed reduction of duties, $22,507,353 26, and deduct from it the proposed free list, $3,137,030 87, the proposed reduction on tea and coffee, $7,646,588 29, and $11,723,734 10 will be what is proposed to be taken from the present duties upon articles produced in our own country. This takes nearly one-fourth of the proposed reduction from duties on articles which come in competition with the industries of our own people, and, as will be observed by examining the articles enumerated in sections one and two, they are not largely made up of those which would come within the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, namely, those whose cost of production would decrease by the reduction of duty upon coal and raw materials. These modifications affect alike the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the miner, and all dependent upon them. Coal, salt, rice, potatoes, hides, lumber, furniture, lead, iron, cotton, wool, fruit trees, garden seeds, &c., all come in for reduction.

Agreeing with the purpose of the Committee on Finances to pay $50,000,000 annually of the debt, and at the same time reduce taxes and duties to as large an amount as safety will permit, I feel constrained at this point to differ from the majority of the committee as to the mode adopted in effecting that reduction.

Presuming that the reduction of internal taxes to the amount of $16,000,000 will be added to the bill, (and it may as well go into this bill as into a separate one; we have the power to add it as well as any other amendment), the reduction stops at $38,000,000. Now, instead of reducing duties on tea and coffee, add them to the free list, and you have $12,000,000 more, ($7,000,000 having been computed as reduction, and the whole revenue from them for 1871 being $19,000,000), which, if the other features of the bill stand, would carry the reduction to $50,000,000.

But there are features of the bill which ought not to stand, and there are other internal taxes which we can repeal if we do not permit those features to remain. What are they? Strike out the reduction of duties made by the first and second sections, and, instead thereof, make tea and coffee free, reducing the revenue $19,000,000; permit the free list to stand as proposed, $3,137,030; repeal stamp duties $16,000,000 more, and you have an aggregate of $54,137,030. But in this last proposed reduction, $16,000,000 of internal revenue taxes named by the Secretary of the Treasury, are included $6,500,000 of income tax, which he estimates would remain over uncollected and be received in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873; and as we can now entertain no hope of relief from that hated incubus, which I trust will never more be renewed, the reduction for that year would be less than $6,500,000, on the Secretary's assumption that it will not all be collected in the current fiscal year, and $50,000,000 will run over into the next. The repeal of these internal taxes it may safely be presumed will reduce the estimated expenditures in collecting them at least $1,500,000. I observe that the chairman put it at $2,500,000 or $2,000,000, and I am below his estimate. This, and the $6,500,000 of income tax, will reduce the $54,137,030 to $46,137,030. If it still be insisted that the Secretary's recommendation as to coal, salt, and hides be adhered to, they make them $1,582,521, and you still have a reduction of $47,719,551, or nearly three million dollars less than I have shown, we may with safety reduce the revenue.

Two modes are thus proposed. The one is first to reduce the duties on tea and coffee about one third of what they are at present; second, reduce the present duties on manufactures, ten per cent.; third, adopt the free list; and fourth, abolish $16,000,000 of internal revenue taxes, which, as I have already shown, would actually be a reduction of only $10,000,000, if the people pay the arrearages of $6,000,000 of income tax. The other mode is to make tea and coffee free, repeal all internal taxes except those on spirits, malt liquors, and tobacco, let the proposed free list remain, and do not otherwise change existing duties.

This substantially brings before the Senate the two views of this question which have been presented by the country; and as the people themselves have sent us their views of it, instead of endeavoring to place them in any new form, I adopt the two forms in which they come before us in the petitions from opposite sources.

In the first place, who are complaining of these duties upon manufactures? Are they our own people to any large degree? The petitions that have been presented against them are principally headed thus:

"Remonstrance of the American Free-Trade League against the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee."

I use the form of one presented by the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Trumbull,] either at the present or the last session. What do they say?

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress assembled:

"The American Free-Trade League respectfully remonstrate against the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, and would represent to your honorable bodies that such repeal would deprive the Government of over thirteen million dollars of revenue"—

This was adapted to the previous year; it is now $19,000,000—

"and therefore render difficult the repeal of other far more burdensome duties which yield but little revenue to the Government at a very much heavier cost to the people.

"That the true object of revenue reform is not to repeal duties which are levied for revenue, and under which all the money taken from the people is received by the Government, and contributes to pay those expenses which the people must in some form bear, but to reform the tariff so as to repeal those duties which yield little revenue, and tax the people heavily to support favored monopolies.

"The League respectfully represents that the money which is taken from the people by the duties on tea and coffee is received by the Government, but that the duties on iron, lumber, blankets, coal, salt, take many millions from the people, of which only a very small portion is received by the Treasury, the larger part going as tribute to favored manufacturers."

They proceed to illustrate by examples and figures, and then close with this prayer:

"Your remonstrance would further show that if the duties on carpets, pig and refined iron, thread, common window glass, paint, lumber, blankets, clothing, leather, were repealed, the loss to the revenue would be about the same as the loss occasioned by the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee; but the saving to the people would be in the case of tea and coffee only $13,000,000; whereas the repeal of the duties on pig and refined iron alone would relieve them from a burden of over seventy-five million dollars."

Now I ask attention to this:

"The League, therefore, pray that your honorable bodies will now abolish those duties"—

not reduce them—

"which keep up grievious monopolies, that oppress the people, and violate every principle of right and justice, and leave undisturbed equitable duties, like those upon tea and coffee."

Here it is asserted that the duties upon tea and coffee, which we do not produce, are equitable, while those on carpets, pig and refined iron, thread, common window glass, paint, lumber, blankets, clothing, and leather, all of which we do produce, violate every principle of right and justice.

Thus I have given the Free-Trade League the benefit of its own statement of the case; and before proceeding to a statement of the other side of the question I wish to advert to the fact that it is well understood that this Free-Trade League, although called an American Free-Trade League, is composed principally of the representatives of the manufacturing houses of Great Britain, located in New York, is sustained by their money, and that these petitions come here at their instance.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. And at their expense.

Mr. SCOTT. And at their expense, as suggested by my friend from Vermont.

I now take up a petition which comes from the working people of the country; and, sir, they have come here in large numbers. I have presented them, I believe without exception, every morning of the session since the holidays in regular course as they came by mail. They say:

"The undersigned, workers in ——, and citizens of ——, in the state of ——, respectfully remonstrate against a change of the existing tariff laws abating or abolishing duties upon such articles as are successfully produced in this country. We are advised and believe that such action will be urged upon your honorable bodies, by the English capitalists who maintain the Free-Trade League."

Showing that the workingmen of this country understand from whence the call for free trade comes:

"We respectfully pray for the repeal of all duties upon tea, coffee, and such other articles of necessity or comfort as cannot be produced in the United States; and we further pray that as Representatives of the American people, you will take care that duties shall in no wise be adjusted as to encourage and defend every home industry, and to foster the honor and interests of the American laborer."

There are the opposite views presented by foreign capital and American labor, and it is between these two elements that the real contest exists which we are to decide. The former asks you to tax tea and coffee, now necessaries upon every man's table, and to abolish the duties upon those articles named by them, in the production and manufacture of which American labor is employed at good wages. The latter ask you to relieve them from the tax upon their daily sustenance, and to continue those duties under the operation of which our Government maintained its life in war, and is paying its debt in peace; our people find employment, good wages, and prosperity, and we see the country developing its resources, opening new farms, building new cities, gathering new treasures from the mine, stretching out its iron highways and binding the hitherto widely separated portions of the land by new ties of social and commercial intercourse.

Foreign capital sees plainly that the continuance of our present system for the half of another generation, the permanent establishment of American manufactures, with educated, intelligent labor to conduct them, demanding and receiving, as intelligent workmen will, a fair proportionate dividend of the product of capital and labor, must lead inevitably to one of two results: either that Europe must concede an equal reward to labor there, or that labor will leave and come here. Either result is a triumph for and a blessing to the laborer, and hence the anxiety of European manufacturers to command our markets, to drain us of our capital, and to close our manufactories.

I do not propose to enter into any extended discussion of the theories of political economy, satisfied as I am that the true study to engage in now is that of the facts presented to us by the employer and employed, rather than the speculations of Ricardo, Malthus, Adam Smith, Stuart Mill. If we so legislate as to secure moderate but sure returns to capital, steady employment, adequate pay, a comfortable home, and healthy food to the operative and good schools for his children, to so develop our resources that our own people can enjoy the largest blessings of peace, and other peoples can see that if our rights are disregarded we are so self-reliant in our own supplies of all the essential for national defense and individual comfort that we will never be long unprepared for war; if we accomplish these results, we need not be disturbed as to whether our statutes do or do not conform to the dogmas of those philosophic dreamers, who, in the worship of their own theories, forget their toiling fellow creatures.

Attempt to disguise it as you may, sincere as those may be who advocate the contrary theory, the demand for a reduction of duties is a demand for a diminution of the wages of labor. We must meet it as such. It comes at a time when of all others those now charged with the interests of the American people should ponder well before they take any step to the prejudice of free labor. We are asked to abandon the system that carried us safely through that gigantic struggle which became at last a Titan's contest, over which a witnessing world held its breath as the destiny of millons of laboring men hung upon the result.

Slavery was simplo in its political or economic aspect, saying nothing of its moral or religious bearings, a labor question. Shall capital own or hire labor? Shall labor have a voice in settling its own wages, or shall capital take all that labor earns and give such a living to the toiler as it in its selfishness may see proper? This was really the underlying question of the rebellion. The slaveholders of the South, keeping up what could be maintained of feudal and baronial prestige and privileges in a republican country, by holding large landed estates and numerous slaves upon them, claimed not simply to preserve those privileges which the law had really guaranteed to them, but to spread that system over all the Territories, and thus secure to capital the control of labor and its wages throughout the nation. That claim was buried beneath the ruins of the rebellion. It lies under the bodies of thousands of free workingmen of the North, who resisted its impious war upon our Government and sealed a new covenant for the rights of labor with their blood.

That struggle having settled that in this Republic capital should not own labor, the labor question now comes up in another form, and, let it be disguised as it may, its true form when fairly presented is this: will American people employ and send their money to Europe to pay for foreign labor at lower prices, engaged in making products which we can as well produce at home, or will they employ and pay for the labor of our own citizens at the fair compensatory prices which are fixed by the mutual agreement of the intelligent, independent workingman and his employer?

The form in which the free-traders conceal the ugly part of the proposition varies from this, but it covers the same idea. For instance, in the life of Richard Cobden, page 88, it is stated thus:

"The cardinal principles of free trade, as applied to and incorporated in financial legislation, are that taxes, where necessary, should be laid on for pure purposes of revenue alone; that in their remission, in the choice of those to be remitted, the interests of consumers are paramount and alone to be consulted; and that no tax should be levied in the supposed interest of producers, that for two reasons, each one being all sufficient to bear the conclusion common to them both: first, that no protective tax does benefit the producer, and even if it did, he—representing the minority—has no right to enjoy it at the expense of the majority, namely, the consumers."

I do not stop to discuss the announcement that "no protective tax does benefit the producer." I leave that to those revenue reformers who think its whole design is to benefit the producer, and that the result are such as to justify them in calling them hard names, and declaiming against them as "bloated monopolists." Neither do I stop to discuss the other theory that the interests of the producers are to be utterly ignored. But, in passing, I might perhaps appropriately quote the conclusions of a body of business men equal in intelligence and practical knowledge to any voluntary assembly that convenes in this country, that of the National Board of Trade, held in St. Louis, in December, 1871. They resolved, after long debate upon the question—

"That in the revision of the tariff, the cost of production in this country is a proper subject for consideration."

And this, too, notwithstanding one of the eminent advocates of free trade in that body, hailing from New England, had in the discussion seriously complained of the duty on pig iron, alleging that "somebody pays it to somebody else in this country, in order to maintain pig iron wages at two dollars a day." That gentleman had never traveled very much through the regions where pig iron is made, or if he had kept either ears or eyes open he would not have thought it much of a boon to pay those laborers two dollars per day. They, to quote the language of another free-trade theorist, "can do better."

Having quoted a writer in old England on free trade, let me also quote one in New England. Professor Walker, editor of The Science of Wealth, written in the interest of free trade, page 93, says:

"At present iron cannot be so cheaply and extensively produced in the United States as to exclude the foreign article. Why is this? We answer negatively:

"First, not that we do not know how to make it" * * * * * * *

"Second, not that we have not sufficient capital" * * * * * * *

"Third, not that we have not the best natural facilities for the manufacture." * * *

"Fourth, not that the manufacturer here lacks a good natural protection."

After amplifying each of these negative answers, he then proceeds:

"Why, then, with all these natural facilities, do we not produce all our iron without governmental protection? There is but one reason. We can do better. We can obtain our iron with less labor than by making it."

After stating that labor in Europe costs fifty per cent. less than in this country and capital can be had at fifty per cent. less interest, he concludes:

"Thus it is that our unequaled natural advantages arising from cheap virgin lands render it unprofitable for us to make iron or engage in many other kinds of menufactures."

The plain English of all this is, "We ought to buy all our iron and all other [illegible] they pay less there for labor than we do at home; we ought to be agriculturists exclusively, because our cheap land enables us to raise grains at a low rate, and with our wheat we ought to pay for all other products we need at the prices that cheap labor in Europe will give them to us."

Who agrees to these propositions? I deny the soundness of the position. I affirm that the true interests of our country requires that we should manufacture all articles that we have the natural facilities for producing, that the labor employed should be well paid, and that we should place such duty on foreign manufactures coming in competition with our own as will prevent them from driving our own out of the market, thereby depriving the American laborer of remunerative employment.

I do not stop here to repeat the arguments about the home markets that are furnished by domestic manufactories, the advantages of a diversified industry, the effect of competition, the national independence and security in case of war, the effect of sending abroad annually for foreign products more bullion than our mines produce, and the numerous questions that at once suggests themselves and that have become so familiar to the American people by discussion from the time of Hamilton's report in 1791, down to the present hour. All these have often been treated as if they concerned the capitalists alone, and the proprietors of mills and forges have been thrust into the fore ground as the only interested persons. There are but a few of those interested, and their interest is not so great as that of the laborer, as has been abundantly shown and testified before the Finance Committee

Let us look for a moment at the difference between American and European wages. That I may not quote entirely from sources that may be charged with protective leanings, I insert here a table compiled from the report of Hon. D. A. Wells, special Commissioner of the Revenue, for 1868:

Excess of wages paid laborers in the United States in 1867 over those paid same laborers in Great Britain in 1865.

Ship-builders	47.58
Paper-mills	93.
Silk hats	80.
Glass-works	45.
Leather	48.
Gas-works	62.
Saws	67.52
Fire-arms	56.
Edge tools	56.
Hardware	49.
Foundries	57.
Rolling mills	48.34
Sugar-refineries	65.
Worsted	58.
Woolen-mills	24.63
Cotton-mills	47.
Average on sixteen occupations, 55.56 per cent.	

Thus it will be seen that there was an average of 55.56 per cent. of excess paid to the same classes of laborers in this country in 1867 over what was paid in 1866 in Great Britain to the same classes.

From the same report I take the average duties paid on imports for the years ranging from 1861 to 1868, as follows:

1862	26.70
1863	33.29
1864	37.20
1865	43.70
1866	47.09
1867	47.43
1868	47.86
	283.06

Average duty 40.43 per cent.

Thus showing that the average duties upon imports in this country from 1862 to 1868 were but 40.43 per cent. while we paid an excess of 55.56 of wages to our laborers over those of Great Britain.

Mr. MORTON. I ask the Senator if he has any estimate, in connection with that proposition, of the cost of transportation?

Mr. SCOTT. I have not an estimate of the cost of transportation, for the reason that that would vary on each separate product, depending upon bulk, weight, &c., and I suppose it would be very difficult to get.

Coming down nearer to the present time I quote on this subject from a paper edited by a most accurate and accomplished statisician, Mr. Benjamin Bannan, of the *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as follows:

"That the protective system is really the workingman's question, is apparent from the following comparative table of wages per day in a western mill in 1871, and in England, gold being taken at 112:

Operative.	United States.	Gold.	Currency.	England.	American Gold.	Excess in United States Gold
Puddlers	$5 02	$4 48		$1 46	$3 02 or 207 per cent	
Puddlers, (helpers)	2 51		2 24	75	1 49 or 199 per cent	
Rollers	8 00		7 14	2 00	5 14 or 257 per cent	
Heaters	5 99		5 35	2 08	3 27 or 156 per cent	
Heaters, (helpers)	2 25		2 01	1 00	1 01 or 101 per cent	
Catchers	3 12		2 75	1 00	1 43 or 145 per cent	
Machinists	3 12		2 75	1 00	1 53 or 153 per cent	
Blacksmiths	3 88		3 46	1 25	2 21 or 177 per cent	
Boy	1 29		1 15	42	72 or 171 per cent	

"Thus wages of those receiving highest, lowest, and average rates are from two to three and a half times in gold those paid in England. The few lads, less than sixteen to eighteen in American mills—and there are ten boys in British mills to one in an American—earn as much as many skilled English workmen after seven years' service. Many of the workmen in the mills of this country in 1869 paid income tax to the Government, thus showing their earnings exceeded $1,000 per annum.

"The comparison of wages is even more striking if given by the ton, than by the day. Thus puddlers received, in the western mill quoted, six dollars per ton, gold, against $2 27, the average price in England, and this gain to the foreign manufactures of $3 63 per ton on this single item, representing less than one-third the cost of wages per ton, is more than many of our manufacturers have asked as their profit on a ton of finished iron.

"The average wages, at the close of 1871, in the item of puddling, on the Atlantic coast of the United States and in England, were: United States, currency, $6 75; gold, $5 18; gold at 110, England, gold, $2 42; excess in the United States, $2 76; and this after an advance in England of twenty to twenty-five per cent. in the rate of wages during the year."

The Committee on Finance have been hearing the statements of practical men, capitalists and laborers, within the last two months, and the testimony is uniform from them all that the point of contest between the manufacturers of other countries and our own lies in the higher wages paid here; that a reduction of duty simply means a reduction of the wages of labor.

Nor is this confined to one locality or to one industry. It will no longer be said with truth that protection is a Pennsylvania [illegible] only to put money into the pockets of Pennsylvania monopolists.

The cultivators of rice from Georgia and the Carolinas come to us and say, "We can no longer sell rice at ante-war prices, for our labor now costs us more than it did before the freedmen worked for wages; we want protection for that labor by keeping up the duties."

Virginia, too, comes, and hear what her citizens say. I read from "the petition of a committee of manufacturers of sumac of the State of Virginia," asking that instead of putting that article on the free list, as was at first proposed by the reported bill, "an additional duty of one cent per pound be imposed upon it." They proceed to give their reasons, and I ask candid consideration for the arguments presented from south of Mason and Dixson's line in favor of free labor as well as for the facts they state, which are better than reams of speculations. They say, after the introductory words of their petition:

"Before the war, the consumption of domestic sumac was inconsiderable, the impression prevailing extensively that the American was inferior to the imported article. This false impression is justly to be attributed to the then imperfect mode of grinding and preparing the domestic article, the low price at which the foreign article could be purchased forbidding the outlay for the necessary machinery to prepare sumac at home. The war brought the necessity for our making use of our native product, and the advancing premium on gold acted as a protective tariff. The impression that American sumac was inferior to the foreign was demonstrated to be erroneous. The trade began to thrive; hundreds of thousands of dollars, before sent abroad to enrich the foreign producer, were invested in the developement of our own resources.

"With the decline of gold, however, this trade has for some time past languished, until at present there is ust apprehension that it will wholly cease to be remunerative. Many of the largest manufacturers are ready to sell out their mills, and give attention to some remunerative branch of industry. Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully urge that an additional duty of one cent per pound be placed on foreign Sumac, for the following reasons:

"1. By a fair, though moderate protection, the machinery, already much improved by the circumstances already named, may be justly expected to produce an article on our soil in every respect equal, for its various purposes in the useful arts, to any imported from Europe.

"2. The production of the raw material at home, comparatively trifling before the war, but now reaching the amount of more than fifteen thousand tons annually, or more than one-half of our whole estimated consumption, gives occupancy to a very large number of freedmen, and of the poorest class of white citizens, chiefly in Virginia."

Now comes the reason from Virginia:

"This occupancy will entirely fail them if the duty be removed, as the cheaper labor in southern Europe will secure the sending in of large quantities to this country.

"3. The consumer will not be injured, but benefited, by our protection, for the competition of the American article, under the skill we have used in its preparation, has already caused a decline in the price of the foreign. The want of the protection we ask will again raise its value."

Here are facts which those who cry "monopoly" ought to consider:

"4. The protective tariff we ask is by no means large, in consideration of its being the only possible means of our improving and developing this important and growing branch of American industry."

Brave words, these, and sound arguments, from the Old Dominion, the mother of Presidents and statesmen. She has breathed the air of freedom for seven years, and now distinctly avows that her free labor shall not be deprived of employment and fair wages by the cheaper work of the sumac-gatherers of Sicily and Italy. This is not the voice only of her manufacturers, for her Legislature has recently passed resolutions asking the same thing. That is my information.

Missouri, too, and Illinois, Utah and Colorado, cry out in tones which will hereafter give a new note to those who have heretofore played the free-trade hurdy-gurdy upon the one string and to the one note of "pig iron." "Pig iron" sounding familiarly as it does now not only in Pennsylvania, but in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri, has found its twin "pig," and "pig lead" will resound around the Iron mountain and Pilot Knob in Missouri, will be heard amid the clangor of the sixty-five thousand tons of pig metal and the ninety-one thousand tons of rails last year produced in Illinois, will keep on its westward way and echo amid the Rocky mountains, in Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, where the hardy miners protest against their galena being thrown out of a home market by low duties on "pig lead."

Wisconsin and Michigan, too, are heard, and the murmur of their pine forests brings us the same petition that comes from the lowly sumac bushes of Virginia, "Protect our lumber from the low wages that prevail across the border."

But it is not only in the rough work of the forest, the forge, and the mine that labor is asking for protection. New Jersey came with ther samples of silk, and from the mouths of the laborers whose skill had woven them we learned the same truth that was urged by her other sons who are skillful in the manufacture of glass and of earthenware, that the choice presented to us was to receive and pay for the products of the cheap and ignorant labor of foreign lands or to protect the better paid and intelligent labor of our own.

We had before us, Mr. President, in that committee, a laborer who learned his trade in England, who worked at Macclesfield, and who came to Patterson, New Jersey, and is now there engaged in the manufacture of silk. I wish that the manner of his testimony could be witnessed and the whole matter of it heard before this whole Senate. I was struck with the man's intelligence, with his practical knowledge, and with his frankness, and took down a few detached sentences as he went on giving his plain, unvarnished story. What were they? He said:

"The wages at Macclesfield, where I worked, were: weavers averaged weekly in 1836 *4s. 6d*; girls, *2s. 8d.*; my own girl got that then. In Patterson, N. J., she now receives six dollars per week. I would have then been better pleased to send her to school, but I could not. Our poorest meals here would have been sumptuous fare there. We seldom had animal food, and worked fifty-eight hours per week. Prosperous times in England make it better now. Young women get now per week five shillings: women, nine to ten shillings; men now get fifteen to sixteen shillings. My savings here are equal to what my earnings were in England, after enjoying here those times the comforts we got there."

This is the story, Mr. President; and we are asked——

Mr. EDMUNDS. Will my friend permit me on that point to read to the Senate a condensed statement of one of England's most celebrated philosophers and artists, Mr. John Ruskin, in one of the recent lectures upon the topic of English labor that he delivered there, which is perfectly opposite to what my friend is saying:

"Though England is deafened with spinning-wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with the digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for gain, they die of hunger."

Mr. SCOTT. I thank the Senator from Vermont for giving me the opposite quotation. It lies just in that, Mr. President. This man tells the whole story of our country—better wages, and in their train education, enjoyment of the comforts of life, self-respect, manhood, good citizenship. Here lies the secret of that vast volume of immigration constantly pouring from the Old World into the New. The payment of the weekly wages of the manufactories and workshops of this country burdens our foreign mails, and cause the ocean cable to throb with the glad news to the loved ones left behind that money can be saved to bring them here to this better land for the laborer.

This man was the representative of an industry whose history in England we might follow with interest and profit. As we are asked by the petitions from which I have quoted, and to some extent by the bill which is reported, to strike down all such industries by letting in the products of cheap labor, let me quote, at the risk of being tedious, how England acted when she was nursing the same industry. I have been struck in reading a book, not written upon political, economy, but to give the history, political social, and religious of that remarkable people, the Huguenots, with the development of various industries introduced by them into England. I refer now to this particular industry in connection with the testimony of this silk-weaver. I read from page 256 of Smiles' History of the Huguenots:

Another writer, Mr. Samuel Fortrey, describing the international trade between England and France in 1663, set forth the great disadvantages at which the English manufacturers were then placed, and how seriously the balance of trade was against England. Goods to the amount of above two and a half millions sterling were annually imported from France, whereas the value of English goods imported thither did not amount to a million. "The chief manufactures among us at this day," said he, "are only woolen clothes, woolen stuffs of various sorts, stockings, ribandings, and perhaps some few silk stuffs, and some other small things, scarce worth the naming; and those already mentioned are so decayed and adulterated that they are almost out of esteem both at home and abroad."

Of the efforts to establish the silk industry, we have this account:

"The English Government had long envied France her possession of the silk manufacture, which gave employment to a large number of her people and was a great source of wealth to the country. An attempt was made in the reign of Elizabeth to introduce the manufacture in England, and it was repeated in the reign of James I. The king issued instructions to the deputy lieutenants of counties that they should require the landholders to purchase and plant mulberry trees for the feeding of silkworms; and he granted a license for twenty-one years to one William Stallenge to print a book of instructions for their guidance. It appears that M. de Verton, Sieur de la Forest, commissioned by the king, traveled all over the midland and eastern counties selling mulberry trees at a low fixed price (six shillings the hundred) and giving directions as to their cultivation. The corporation of the city of London also encouraged the first attempts at introducing the manufacture; and we find from their records that in 1609 they admitted to the freedom of the city one Robert Therie, of Thierry, on account of his skill and inventions, and as 'being the first in England who hath made stuffs of silks, the which was made by the silkworms nourished here in England.'"

In a note the manner in which England treated foreigners who came to carry on manufactures already established is thus given in contrast with that;

"The corporation were not alike liberal in other cases; for we find them, in the same year in which they admitted Thierry a freeman and citizen, expelling one John Cassell 'for using the trade of art of twisting worsted yarn, in Bartholomew Within, in the liberties of the city, he being no freeman, but a stranger born, contrary to the custom of the city. It is therefore thought fit, and so ordered by this court, that Mr. Chamberlain shall forthwith shut up the shop windows of the said John Cassell's shop, and shall remove within a month all his goods, furniture, &c., to other places, which he promised to do."

England encouraged the establishment of the manufacture which she had not, but when a foreigner came to establish one that she had, she drove him out and shut up his shop. How did she encourage here? I read from page 260:

To protect the English manufactures, the import duties on French silks were at first trebled. In 1692, five years after the revocation, the manufacturers of lustrings and alamode silks were incorporated by charter, under the name of the Royal Lustring Company; shortly after which they obtained from Parliament an act entirely prohibiting the importation of foreign goods of like sorts. Strange to say, one of the grounds on which they claimed this degree of protection was that the manufacture of these articles in England had now reached a greater degree of perfection than attained by foreigners, a reason which ought to have rendered them independent of all legislative interference in their favor. Certain it is, however, that, by the end of the century, the French manufactures in England were not only able to supply the whole of the English demand, but to export considerable quantities of their goods to those countries which France had formerly supplied."

There is the doctrine of protection and its results, a home market supplied and a surplus for export. Thus I might proceed to enumerate the many new industries the Huguenots introduced in England, the histories of which all speak in the same language; but I forbear. Having however, introduced the subject with a quotation from Mr. Well's report, let me close it with one from an equally eminent free trader, showing not only his discernment of the truth that it is a labor question we are dealing with, but that at this peculiar juncture of our affairs we cannot with safety or justice to the industrial interests of the country reduce our tariff duties. I quote from the speech of Mr. Opdyke, of New York, in the proceedings of the National Board of Trade, held in St. Louis in December last, in which he said:

"It is not my purpose to occupy the attention of the board but a few moments in stating my general views on this subject. It is proper that I should declare, at the outset, my adherence to the principles of free trade as those of any other citizen of the United States. I believe, after a very thorough examination of the whole theory and practice of protection, that it is a fallacy, and injurious to the material interests of any country which adopt it. [Applause.] I believe its ultimate effect to be expressed in the aphorism, to misdirect and waste the productive energies of the country that adopts the policy.

"After having made that clear, positive and sincere declaration, I desire to add that I am, for the present, entirely opposed to any change in the tariff. There may seem to be a contradiction in that, but to my mind both positions are entirely sound. As has been said by many members of this body, including myself, the present condition of our currency is an offset to almost any tariff duties levied by our Government, as I will explain in a very few words

"As I said before, and evinced by the enhanced cost of labor, or machinery, of raw material, and of everything in this country, the manufacturer cannot to-day produce his finished articles short of an increased cost of at least sixty per cent. over what they cost before the issue of our irredeemable paper money. The importers, a class of which I have always belonged myself until recently—the importer to-day can go abroad and buy his manufactured products for gold, at the value of gold now, and, save the slightly increased cost of freight, can land it here at the same cost virtually as before we adopted our paper-money currency. He brings his imports to our custom-houses and pays an average duty of fifty per cent. on the foreign cost in gold. Both the cost abroad and the duty paid here are paid in gold. He sells these commodities for currency and takes his currency and buys the gold at ten or eleven per cent. premium, to pay the foreign cost and the duty. Therefore, he can import to-day within ten per cent. as cheaply as he could import before the war. The manufacturer, as I have said, cannot produce his finished commodities short of an increased cost of about sixty per cent. You will easily see, therefore, that the consequence is, that this tariff of duties, averaging about fifty per cent. is simply an offset to the disadvantage created by the present anomalous condition of our currency, or, rather, the anomaly which exists of forty or fifty per cent. difference between the appreciation of labor and the appreciation of gold."

Mr. Opdyke has struck the fact to which the country must give heed, and it is this: gold went up during the war; labor went up with it; commodities went up also; but from two hundred and eighty-seven which it reached, gold has fallen to ten per cent. premium; commodities have fallen also; but while gold and commodities have fallen, labor has not followed them in the fall; and, sir, it will not follow them. What Mr. Opdyke calls "the anomaly which exists of forty or fifty per cent. difference between the appreciation of labor and the appreciation of gold" will continue so long as to lose its character as an anomaly. Labor will never recede to the figure at which it could be employed in former times, even when our currency shall be again upon a specie basis, unless we yield to the clamor for free trade, deluge our market with foreign goods, and thereby close our manufactories, turn labor from its accustomed into unaccustomed channels, and compel it to accept employment at such wages as will enable capital to compete with the product of the labor of Europe. As the majority of our people are in one form or another laborers, and laborers for wages, such a calamity, if it come at all, cannot long endure where the ballot is universal. Education has accomplished too much for that. In all our northern States the free-school systems have been in operation for a generation; in some longer. Last year Pennsylvania spent over eight million dollars for educational purposes. The people in the southern States are demanding education. Property is, it is true, in many instances, rebelling against the tax necessary to give it, but it will be given, and what will be the result? Just what it is where the boys of a generation ago are active men on the theatre of life now. Their fathers may have gone to their daily toil for fifty cents a day, and retired at night to rest, passing the abodes of wealth and luxury and failing to reason out, or perhaps not starting the inquiry, whether that half dollar was a fair divide of the product of their toil as between capital and labor. But the boy who, in 1836 or 1840, was a common-school scholar and has been reading the daily newspaper ever since, is not only a worker but a thinker. If he leaves his toil at the Batt

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 27, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Sena orial and Representative district, in the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. D. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

☞ The steamer Hassler, with Agassiz and party, is at Montovideo.

☞ It is expected that both Houses of Congress will adjourn on the 29th of May.

☞ The election in Utah returned Fuller, a full-fledged Mormon, to Congress.

☞ England is advancing towards a republican form of government, which cannot be long delayed.

☞ Hon. F. H. Lane, of the House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

☞ It is stated as a fact that out of the 780,000 shares of Erie stock, less than 250,000 are owned in the United States.

☞ The press in Russia almost universally sides with the United States in their views of the Alabama claims and Treaty of Washington.

☞ On Thursday last a driving snow storm prevailed in London, and at noon the fog and storm made the city as dark as at the midnight hour.

☞ Chief Clerk, James M. Swank, Esq., of the Department of Agriculture, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Monthly Report for February.

☞ The Congressional Investigations in Washington into the sale of arms and other alleged frauds, are drawing to a close, without discovering irregularities.

☞ The Massachusetts legislative committee on the subject, have reported a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to give women the right to vote.

☞ The Governor has again appointed Prof. Wickersham Superintendent of Common Schools for the period of three years. No better appointment could be made.

☞ A delegation from the Japanese Embassy at Washington, D. C., have been in Philadelphia for a week past, inspecting the machine shops and other industrial establishments of that city.

☞ A late London letter says the collapse of the Tichborne trial was due to the want of funds on the part of the claimant. He is still in jail on the charge of perjury, and unable to procure bail.

☞ Hon. R. M. Speer will accept our thanks for a copy of his very neat and appropriate little speech in favor of an appropriation to William and Mary College, destroyed by our soldiers during the rebellion.

☞ Election in Connecticut on Monday, April 1st. The Republican candidate for Governor is Marshall Jewell; Democratic candidate, R. D. Hubbard. The canvass is lively on both sides.

☞ Horace F. Clarke, the new president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has cancelled all passes heretofore issued by Col. Scott, the retiring president, and proposes to run his road on an economical principle.

☞ The latest accounts from Roumania, state that the Jews are still persecuted there with great severity. At Cabul a population of one thousand Jews were fearfully punished and routed, and their synagogues filthily polluted.

☞ Owing to the renunciation by France of the commercial treaty with England, the passage by the French Assembly of a bill taxing raw materials, is said to be certain. Thiers has persistently urged this measure, against much opposition.

☞ The Local Option Bill has passed the Senate, striking out the township, ward and borough clause, and submitting the question of license to counties and cities. The House will no doubt concur, and the bill, as it now stands, will become a law.

☞ Harry E. Shafer, Esq., editor of the Bolton *Republican*, dropped in to see us one day last week, but we were off fixing for a "move." When we are housed in "ye ancient borough," which will be this week, you will always find us at our post. Come again.

☞ On the outside of to day's JOURNAL we publish the able speech of Hon. John Scott, on the tariff, delivered in the U. S. Senate, on the 15th day of March, 1872, pending the question to repeal the duty on salt. This speech should be read by every voter in the land.

☞ We welcome the Philadelphia *Post* back to our table. We like the *Post* for its independence, and hope the day may not be far distant when through it Philadelphia may boast the equal of any of the great New York dailies. We assure it that the JOURNAL is an independent and out-spoken Republican newspaper, not controlled by any ring or faction, and rigidly opposed to anything of the kind.

☞ Wm. Fullerton, an ex-judge, testified before the judiciary committee, New York, that the fifty thousand dollars paid him by the Union Pacific railroad was given to the late James Fisk as hush-money in the settlement of Fisk's suit against the Union Pacific. Witness said this proceeding was confidential at the time, but now he felt that he could make this explanation. Fisk had declared that he would probably be laughed at if it was understood that he had taken that amount.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

1862 AND 1872.

Down to 1860 Southern statesmen, capitalists and planters were free traders.—Congressmen from that section of the Union invariably opposed every measure that favored a system of protection to manufactures. They were opposed even to the introduction of manufactories in the South. In a work of nine hundred pages entitled "Cotton is King," by E. N. Elliott, L. L. D., President of Planters' College, Mississippi, published in 1860, and embracing the writings and views of Cartwright, Stringfellow, Hammond, Harper, Christie, Hodge and Blodsoe, it is stated that "If manufacturing could be *prevented*, and a system of free trade be adopted, the South would constitute the principal provision market of the country." And again: "If they could establish free trade *it would insure the American market to foreign manufacturers*, secure the foreign markets for their leading staples, *repress home manufactures*, force a large number of leading Northern men into agriculture, multiply the growth and *diminish the price of provisions*, feed and clothe their slaves at lower rates, produce their cotton at a third or fourth of former prices, rival all other countries in its cultivation, monopolize the trade in the article throughout the whole of Europe, and build up a commerce that would make us the ruler of the seas." And once more: "*We must prevent the increase of manufactories, force the surplus labor* into agriculture, promote the cultivation of our unimproved Western lands, until provisions are so multiplied *and reduced in price* that the slave can be fed so cheaply as to enable us to grow our sugar at three cents a pound. Then without protective duties, we can rival Cuba in the production of that staple, and drive her from our markets."

In these quotations we have the Southern theory of political economy and of the road to prosperity. It not only involved the perpetuation of negro slavery, but was calculated to lead directly to a system of slavery not for the negro alone, but led to the degradation of every individual upon the soil. It was a mutual consent to become the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for English manufacturers. Carey, in his "Social Science," says, very justly, and his decision is confirmed by other eminent writers on the subject, that "The raising of raw produce for the supply of foreign markets is an employment fit only for the slave and the barbarian." The slave was always at the foundation of the "raw material policy" of the South, and the barbarian was rapidly filling the land. There is a class of human beings in all the Southern States known as "poor whites." Dixon, a close observer and truthful reporter for the Boston *Advertiser*, traveled over the Southern States in 1865. He says:

"Whether the North Carolina 'dirt-eater,' or the South Carolina 'sand-biller,' or the Georgia 'cracker,' is the lowest in the scale of human existence would be difficult to say. The ordinary plantation negro seemed to me, when I first saw him in any numbers, at the very bottom of not only probabilities, but also possibilities, so far as they affect human relations; but these specimens of the white race must be credited with having yet reached a lower depth of squalid and beastly wretchedness. * * * Such filthy poverty, such foul ignorance, such idiotic imbecility, such bestial instincts, such groveling desires, such mean lowlinge [illegible] question my veracity as a man if I were to paint the pictures I have seen! Moreover no trick of words can make plain the scene in and around one of these habitations; no fertility of language can embody the simple facts for a northern mind; and the case is one in which even seeing itself is scarcely believing. Time and effort will lead the negro up to intelligent manhood; but I almost doubt if it will be possible to ever lift this 'white trash' into respectability."

J. R. Gilmore, Esq., "Edmund Kirke," a popular author, in a lecture before the Jersey City Literary Association, estimated the number known in the South as the "mean whites" at four millions; and described them as "herding together in sparse communities and gleaning a sorry subsistence from hunting, fishing and poaching in the mountain districts of Virginia, Upper Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and in the sand hills of North Carolina, the barrens of Tennessee, and throughout the rest of the South; as hovering around the borders of large plantations, quartering themselves upon the 'chivalry,' stealing the deer from their forests and the hams from their smoke-houses. They are far below the slaves in morals and civilization; are indolent, shiftless, thieving, lying; given to whisky-drinking, snuff-dipping, clay-eating, incest, and all manner of social vices. Not one in a thousand of them can read; not one in ten thousand of them can write." And he had "met many who had never seen a book or newspaper, and some who had never heard of a bible or a spelling-book."

This is one of the results of free trade, repudiating manufactories, and devoting attention exclusively to producing raw materials for export to the manufactories of other countries. Carey says: "The nation that begins by exporting raw products must end by exporting men." But here is a class of men reduced so low in the scale of civilization that they are unfit for exportation, excepting as a class of coolies or slaves of less value than the negro. Yet the policy of free trade was clutched as firmly in the South as slavery itself, and for years the Southern influence held Congress in check and defeated the policy of protection to our manufactures and production of home markets for our farmers and cotton planters.

But with the emancipation of the slave, introduction of a protective tariff, this Southern policy of free trade has given place to a spirit of manufacturing rivalry that promises most beneficial results.—While the supply of cotton for export is fully equal to the demand, a considerable portion of that important staple is now being manufactured in the South, and other large manufactories are going up every year in many of the cotton States. In a few years every Southern State will have its factories and produce cottons, delaines, and mixed cotton and woollen goods for home consumption and export. These establishments give employment to both the male and female population, and draw around them villages and towns, and thousands of consumers. These in turn create a market for agricultural products, and bring the farmer into the country, in place of importing provisions as was the case under the old Southern policy.

Under our present system of protection to home industries the South will become one of the most important manufacturing sections of the Union. Capital will be attracted from the East, and the North and largely from Europe, and the thousands of weavers unemployed in England, and France, and Germany, will here find remunerative employment and a home for their families. Then King Cotton, dethroned, will become an obedient subject and contribute to the wealth of its producers instead of being carried away to enrich other nations; the crop will no longer be mortgaged before it grows; the four millions of "poor trash" will be provided with employment, and lifted up from their present degradation; the colored population will be afforded opportunities for diversified branches of labor, including farming, manufacturing, and the various trades.—Men and women, colored and white, will obtain useful and remunerative employment, and at the same time contribute to the general wealth and prosperity of the country.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A PROTECTIONIST TRIUMPH!

TEA AND COFFLE 'SCOTT" FREE!

No Reduction of Duty on Metals!

"Business Men may Govern Themselves Accordingly."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1872.

Congressional Energy—The Texas Frontier—Coloring in Whisky—Tobacco—British Claims Commission—New Iron Clads—The Fisheries Treaty with Japan—The North Carolina Outlaws—No Jurisdiction—Polo de Barnabe—Bowen Claims his Seat—Louisiana Politics—No Increase of Salaries.

On Friday in the Senate Mr. Scott achieved a triumph over the opponents to protection that will bring joy to the millions of our citizens who believe that the tariff should be so adjusted as to secure *a sufficient revenue*, and at the same time afford *protection to our home industries* against the products of half-paid labor in Europe. His amendment to the Senate tariff bill called for the transfer of tea and coffee to the free list, and the omission of that part of the bill which reduced the duty 10 per cent. on metals. His amendment had been previously debated, and when it was called up on Friday every member had probably made up his mind how to vote. The question had been fully examined. Nobody was taken by surprise. The vote was called for. The following is the result:

VOTE TO PLACE TEA AND COFFEE ON THE FREE LIST.

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Cooper, Corbett, Davis, of West Virginia, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Kelly, Morton, Norwood, Nye, Osburn, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Stewart, Vickers, West, and Windom—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Blair, Conkling, Fenton, Hamilton, of Maryland, Hamlin, Johnston, Morrill, of Vermont, Schurz, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, and Wright—13.

Absent 25. Cole, nay, and Pool, yea, paired off.

The people of the country at large have secured by this vote much more than is implied on its face. It is true, the removal of the duty from tea and coffee is in itself a boon to every workingman and mechanic, and to all classes depending upon fixed salaries; but the reduction this will cause in the revenues, of about $17,000,000 per annum, will for the present, *secure the country against any reduction of duty upon articles which enter into competition with similar goods produced at home, and preserve the rates of wages at their present average.* Senator Sherman, in a speech after the decisive vote, said:

"I consider the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee as settled, and *the business men of this country might as well understand it and prepare their business for it*, because the House of Representatives has twice, by a very large majority, decided to repeal the duties on tea and coffee, and the Senate has to-day by a very decided vote agreed to repeal the duties on tea and coffee. The committee, of course must acquiesce in this action, and base their recommendations hereafter on the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee. I, for one, do not intend to resist it; I do not intend to seek to reverse the decision, because, I take it, such a decision having been made deliberately in the Senate, is final, and I, for one, shall not hereafter contest it, but shall accept it as settled that tea and coffee are to be put upon the free list. This being so, *we cannot go any further in the reduction of duties on imported goods*, unless we intend to leave the stamp taxes and the other taxes imposed by the internal revenue laws remain."

CONGRESSIONAL ENERGY.

Both branches of Congress continue to dispatch daily a commendable amount of business, mainly of a miscellaneous character. There is a general desire manifested, especially among the Republican members, to avoid lengthy debates during the remainder of the session, and by this means bring their work to an earlier close.

The Senate has passed the Chicago relief bill. Several amendments were proposed and lost, and the bill finally passed as it came from the Finance Committee, 20 to 17. They have had the tariff bill of the Finance Committee under debate on two occasions; but so far without final action.

In the House, the question of subsidies to steamship companies has been very fully discussed, and that policy has met with much opposition, the vote against the increase of the subsidy to the Pacific line being 87 against and 62 in favor of an increase. The question of subsidies is not yet disposed of in the House.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Raids from Mexico into Texas have become quite too frequent, and thousands of cattle, together with other property, are carried off without compensation. The Secretary of War has laid the correspondence upon the subject before the House. It is believed that prompt action will be taken in the matter. The President has now under consideration the propriety of sending an additional regiment of cavalry to Texas to guard the frontier.

Many parts of Texas, settled 20 years ago, are now uninhabitable, owing to Indian raids. The people all along the frontier are daily living in terror for the safety of their lives and property.

BURNT SUGAR.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue refuses to accede to the urgent request of distillers, who ask that the order prohibiting the use of coloring matter in whisky may be withdrawn.

TOBACCO.

Delegations continue to come to Washington asking for a uniform tax on tobacco. They will not succeed.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The British-American Claims Commission are laboring with commendable industry. The time for putting in Claims has expired. The Commission hope soon to close up their work.

NEW IRON CLADS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have been discussing, at length, the condition of the navy, and a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Cragin, Nye, Alcorn and Stockton, has been appointed to consider the subject of creating ship-yards for the construction of iron clads.

THE FISHERIES.

That part of the Treaty of Washington which referred to the regulations of the fisheries was not called up in the House on the 19th, in accordance with previous arrangement, but was postponed to a future day. It is believed that the question will not be acted upon at all; and that the fishing interest will undergo no change, at least for a year to come.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Vice Ambassador Ito and Okubo, of the Japanese embassy, accompanied by their secretaries and attendants, have left Washington for Japan via San Francisco, expecting to sail from that city on the 1st proximo. They are bearers of the preliminary draft of a protocal for a new treaty with Japan, and expect to return to Washington the last of May with the approval of their Government to the protocol. The other embassadors will remain in this city until the business for which they are here is dispatched.

THE NORTH CAROLINA OUTLAWS.

The New York *Herald* sent a correspondent to North Carolina to write up the operations of the Strongs and Lowreys, a band of outlaws who conceal and defend themselves in the great swamps of Robeson county against all efforts to capture them. A number of graphic letters were written up concerning these characters, and published in the *Herald*, when the correspondent announced his intention to visit and interview the outlaws or perish in the attempt. He started ostensibly for the swamps; but turned up in Washington, D. C., while Wilmington, N. C. is alarmed for his safety and the *Herald* publishes long letters from there stating that their correspondent is in the hands of the outlaws. G. A. Townsend wrote "The Swamp Angels" correspondence for the *Herald*, and he is now in Washington, but the *Herald* is careful not to say so, as that would spoil a carefully planned sensation story.

NO JURISDICTION.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that it has no jurisdiction over the Ku Klux cases appealed, and therefore cannot hear arguments as to the constitutionality of the law.

POLO DE BARNABE.

The new Spanish Minister has arrived in Washington. He denies the charge made by the press, that he is unfriendly to the United States.

BOWEN CLAIMS HIS SEAT.

Ex-Representative C. C. Bowen, from South Carolina, is now in Washington, urging his claim to the seat in the House now occupied by the colored member De Large. The House Committee on elections have decided that Bowen is entitled to the seat.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, is now here, and accompanied by Senator West has had an interview with the President. At the conclusion of the conference a delegation of colored men from New Orleans, with Senators Kellogg, Packard, Carter and others, also had an interview with the President, by appointment, the subject discussed being the political affairs of Louisiana and the divisions of the republican party.

NO INCREASE OF SALARIES

Secretaries of Departments have recommended an increase of salaries to chiefs of divisions; but Congress declines to accede to the proposition. N. H. P.

Notes from the State Capital.

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1872.

All is bustle and business at the Capitol. The Legislature is to adjourn in two weeks. A great deal yet remains to be done in this short time. Bills in number as the sands on the sea shore, yet remain to be acted upon. Bills of Local Option for every alternate ward, street, county, township and borough within the confines of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Bills incorporating banks, machine shops, gas companies, saw-mills, bridge companies, and railroads, of every conceivable grade. Bills offering rewards for the killing of foxes, lions, tigers, and elephants. Bills permitting all kinds of corporations, officers and people to borrow money. Bills permitting the removal of churches, the raising and removal of the dead, and the selling of "the same." Bills imposing fines and imprisonment for swearing, lying or stealing, or for looking at anybody. Bills to appoint additional notaries public. Bills recounting subjects as numerous and various as are words in Webster's Dictionary, or the articles of an Encyclopædia. Those who have not served in Legislature of a great State don't know of the amount of work to be done.

It is feared, that by adjourning so soon, the books of laws for this year, may not reach more than fifteen hundred pages; while it was confidently hoped that it might be made to reach two thousand—thus placing this Legislature ahead of any of its predecessors in the race for large books. If they fail this term in this laudable effort, their constituents should attribute their ill success, not to want of application, but to the great prevalence of disease in Harrisburg during the past winter, which unfitted many members and senators from attending to duty half the time.

During the past week, the Appropriation Bill has received particular attention in the Senate—while in the House, the Military Bill has caused much ado. The Bill is too long for publication at present; but when it has been sufficiently amended, trimmed down, and passed, we may give an abstract of it.

Meantime, we may be excused if we say something in regard to the place known as Harrisburg; and the subject is more suitable at this time, as a bill has been introduced, proposing the appointment of a commission to look up a site, (probably Philadelphia,) for new Capitol buildings.

Harrisburg is a town of magnificent pretensions; and contains a population of 25,000. It is a great railroad centre—and ought to be double as large as it is. Not having examined Mitchell's Geographies lately, we do not know what it is noted for. We have not as yet seen anything very notable about it. Its churches are ordinary; its hotels infra-ordinary; its theatres *nil*; its monuments *non est comatibus*. Its water works came so nearly putting an end to a large number of its own citizens, as well as to some of the law-makers of the Commonwealth, that we don't wish to speak further of them. Its railroad depot waiting-rooms, are execrable, and cause a great amount of profanity, inasmuch as but few persons wait over ten minutes in them without giving expression to numerous oaths.

Its whiskey is pronounced bad. It now goes under the name of pump-water. In the winter, when the idea prevailed that the hydrant water was impure, the inhabitants took to drinking pump-water. According to the report of the medical investigating committee, the result was worse than if they had continued to imbibe the thrice pure waters of the Susquehanna.

The city guide books mention Fort Washington as one of the curiosities to be visited by travelers. Fort Washington is an earthwork, which was made on the high hill opposite the town on the west bank of the Susquehanna. It was probably the formidable appearance of this work which caused Gen. Lee to desist from his purposed descent upon Harrisburg, in 1863, and to wander away to Gettysburg, where he got the squelcher caricatured in Rothermel's "great painting." Great! It is forty feet long. And this mention reminds us that the whereabouts of the said "great picture," is now as little known to any official at Harrisburg, so far as we can learn, as was known to Hooker, the position of the army of Lee, some time previous to the battle in question.

Harrisburg has one redeeming point. It has excellent school buildings, and its schools are well conducted. With good schools, and thorough and careful education of the rising generation, all wrongs may be righted.

We understand that there is a Mayor and police force, but in a residence of three months in the town, we have not seen more than three or four policemen. It may be possible that they only put in an appearance during special emergencies. No special emergency has arisen during our residence here, so far as we have been able to learn.

At the close of the "late unpleasantness," the citizens of Dauphin county felt very patriotic. In the fullness of their hearts they determined to erect a monument to the memory of the brave soldiers of Dauphin county, who, in the late war, had lost their lives in their country's service. At the corner of Second and State streets, in Harrisburg, was begun the erection of a massive, square stone tower. When it had reached a height of fifty feet perhaps, the funds became exhausted, and the workers ceased. To this day the work has not been resumed; and the unsightly shaft, with derrick pendant, still stands to mock the city's pride. A short time since the city council passed an ordinance looking to the removal of the said shaft as a nuisance. For shame!

If there is a time when the wind don't blow almost unceasingly in Harrisburg, that time does not occur during a session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. We wish a calm would come occasionally during the session, or at least the streets were cleaner. The said streets abound in road dust, coal dust, and ashes, and a man who wishes to preserve his eyes for future use, dare not walk on the streets with his eyes open. This may be why we have not seen anything notable in the town. TELASCO.

New Advertisements.

SEED OATS.

We offer for sale a few hundred bushels of a very superior article of WHITE OATS. We have cultivated it for several years, and recommend it. It grows strong, yields well, and weighs 41lb to the bushel. Price, 62½ cents per bushel.

G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER.

Spruce Creek, March 27, 1872-3t

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., March 25, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Allen, Ellie	Grier, James
Burleigh, M. C.	Harris, H.
Buchman, Samuel	Jeffries, Lizzie
Bob, Conrad	Johnstow, Wm. F.
Crownover, J. C.	Lamp, Henry
Cochran, Wm.	Miller, Jno.
Carson, Samuel M.	Parker, Mrs. E.
Deibler, Maggie	Ritchy, Annie
Dean, Thomas	Swain, Alvah
Forney, E. M.	Shugas, Geo.
Frout, Jennie	Short, Lou
Goodman, Mrs. L.	Taylor, Benj.
Gootzekel, Jacob	Taylor, Jennie

BRICE X. BLAIR, Postmaster.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

.....HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned have.....

.....determined to establish a Real Estate Agency, in.....

.....this place, for the purpose of selling and purchasing.....

.....real estate on most reasonable terms and at short.....notice. Persons desiring to sell or buy real estate.....

.....will find their superior facilities for advertising a.....great advantage.

☞ NO CHARGES WILL BE MADE ☜

☞ FOR ADVERTISING IF NO SALE ☜

☞ OR PURCHASE IS EFFECTED. ☜

☞ If you have a house and lot, farm, ☜

☞ Mill or water or ore right for sale, give ☜

☞ us a call. ☜

☞ J. R. DURBORROW & CO. ☜

☞ HUNTINGDON, PA. ☜

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE,

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street, Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

HAGEY'S CHEAP STORE.

No. 421, Washington Street.

Having recently enlarged my store room, and stocked it with a choice selection of goods, I am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. My stock consists in part of

DRY-GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of HATS and CAPS.

These goods have been carefully bought, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as low as any house in the county. Come and see me.

JOHN HAGEY.

March13,1872.

A HANDSOME MOUSTACHE!

Prof. St. Croix's French Compound, the *Great* HAIR GROWER, will produce a luxurient MOUSTACHE or WHISKERS on the smoothest face. Pleasant to use. Sent to any address on receipt of Fifty cents. H. T. BOND, CHEMIST. N. E. Cor Tenth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS. MOUSTACHE. WHISKERS.

March6,72-1y.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, April 8, 1872, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right title and interest of James Saxton, one of the defendants, of, in and to Lot No. 75, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Hill street, and extending back, at right angles, two hundred feet to Allegheny street, adjoining lot of George Schaffer on the west, and lot of Thomas Carmon, on the east, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, fronting on the said Hill street, forty feet and extending back forty feet, having on the east end and fit. a large storeroom, seventeen feet by thirty-eight feet, and a back warehouse, (the store room now being occupied by Benj. Jacobs,) and necessary outbuildings.

ALSO, a two-story log dwelling house, fronting on the said Allegheny street, thirty feet, and extending back twenty-five feet, with a one-story kitchen, also, a three-story plank warehouse, sixteen feet by thirty-two feet, and a small stable and wood house.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to Lot No. 200, in the said borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Mifflin street, and extending back at right angles, two hundred feet, to Church street, adjoining lot of Thomas Strickler on the west, and Bath street, having thereon erected a two-story log house, with a kitchen thereunto attached, and other outbuildings.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to a lot of ground, situate in the village of Smithfield, in the township of Walker, No. —— in the plan of the said village, fronting on the old turnpike road, leading from Huntingdon to Alexandria, eighty feet, and extending back at right angles one hundred and sixty feet, adjoining —— on the west, and Alexander Port on the south and east, having thereon erected a double two-story log dwelling house, and other improvements.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to a lot of ground, situate in the said village of Smithfield, and township aforesaid, adjoining the Juniata river on the north, lands of A. P. Kennedy on the west, and the said old turnpike road, leading from Huntingdon to Alexandria, on the south, having thereon erected a frame stable and other improvements.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Saxton, one of the said defendants, of, in and to an unimproved tract of land, situate in the township of Tod, in the county of Huntingdon, warranted and surveyed in the name of Francis Mowan, containing three hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Saxton one of the partners, lately trading as J. & W. A. Saxton,

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of R. F. Coplin and John S. Johnston, in all that certain tract of land situate in Penn township, bounded by lands of Jesse Snare, John S. Isett, and others, containing one acre and seventy-eight perches, and having thereon erected a two-story plank house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of R. F. Coplin and John S. Johnston.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate in the village of M'Connellstown, bounded on north by Main street or public road, on the east by lot of John Watson, and on the south and west by other lands of the defendant, G. H Lang, containing about one-half acre, having thereon a tannery building and bark house, vats, &c., and stable, "known as "Lang's Tannery."

ALSO, all that certain tract of land, situate in Walker township, Huntingdon county, adjoining the tannery above described, bounded on the north by the said tannery property, and lands of Joseph M'Coy; on the east by a tract of land bought by said Lang from Jos. M'Coy, by articles of agreement, on the south and west by lands of Thomas Hamer, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, being cleared and under fence, but having no buildings thereon, except a small ice house.

ALSO, all that certain tract of land, adjoining the village of M'Connellstown, bounded on the north by the Huntingdon and Bedford road, on the east and south by lands of Milton Sangree, and on the west by lands of William States, containing about sixteen acres, being under fence but having no buildings thereon, and being the same lands bought by said Lang from A. B. Sangree and wife by deed.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George H. Lang.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Lewis Smawley and Eliza Smawley, of, in and to a certain two-story dwelling house, having a front of sixteen feet and a depth of twenty feet, situated on Lot No. 55 in the recorded plan of the borough of Mount Union, within the said county of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending back along Lafayette st., one hundred and thirty feet to Centre street, together with the ground covered by said building, and so much of the ground as belongs to said building.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Lewis and Eliza Smawley.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Manor Hill, Barree township, and extending back to an alley one hundred and twenty feet, having thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Amanda M'Alister.

ALSO—All that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Coalmont, fronting on Schell street, fifty feet, and extending back at right angles one hundred and fifty feet to an alley, joined on the west by lot of Richard Owens, and on the east by an alley, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David and Ann Lewis.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of William Hatfield, of, in and to a certain building, located on a lot or piece of ground, situate in Portstown, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the north by Allegheny street, in said town, on the east by lot of Adam Hatfield, on the south by the Juniata river, on the west by the turnpike, and is a one and one half storied block house, being about eighteen feet in front and fifteen in depth.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Hatfield.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of, in and to a certain half lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting twenty-five feet on the south side of Hill street, and running back at right angles two hundred feet to Washington street, adjoining lot of Nathan B. Corbin on the west, and John Read on the east, having thereon erected a two-story weatherboarded log house, kitchen, ware room, store room, stable, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Bernard L. Silknitter.

ALSO—All that certain lot, situate in Huntingdon Borough, fronting on Moore street 50 feet and extending back at right angles 100 feet, No. 610 in Original plan of said borough, and adjoining lots of E. Bartol on the west, and C. Harry on the east, having thereon erected a 1½ story frame house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Meyers.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be paid as soon as the property is knocked down.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

March20.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 20th day of Jan., A. D., 1872, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas a. Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of April, 1872, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 96th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 29th day of Jan., A. D., 1872, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (a d 15th day,) of April, A. D., 1872, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 96th year of American Independence.

AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL 8th 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Chas. Boyles	vs. Haslete & Chamberlain
John M'Cahan's Exrs	vs. A. P. Wilson's admr.
James Walls	vs. Wm. Kyper.
A. L. Jones, Ind.	vs. A. B. Sparks.
Andrew Johnston	vs. The Powelton C & I Co
D. R. Miller	vs. Daniel Kurfman.

SECOND WEEK.

Union Bank of Huntingdon,	vs. E. A. Green & Co.
August Kahler	vs. John E. Seeds et al
Edward Williams	vs. Adams Express Co.
Wm. Miller	vs. Wm. M'Clure, et al
J. Gleason, for use	vs. Wm. C. Reamer.
James M. Conrad	vs. James Saxton et al
Conrad Mathews	vs. Same.
G. G. Tate	vs. H. E. Morrison, et al
J. C. Conover & Co	vs. R. G. Morrison.

M. M. McNEIL, Prothonotary.

March13,1872.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Warriorsmark township on the estate of Catharine Laporte, late of said township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JAMES H. LAPORTE, Administrator.

March6,-6t*

New Advertisements.

JURY LIST—APRIL TERM, 1872.

List of Grand Jurors for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon the second Monday and 8th day of April A. D. 1872.

John Archey, farmer, Franklin
John R. Black, teacher, Clay
David Beatty, miller, Penn
Thomas Cluney, farmer, Tell
William Coy, farmer, Barree,
Joseph Douglass, merchant, Walker
Samuel R. Donaldson, laborer, Hopewell
Charles Dapprey, painter, Cassville
William Eckley, farmer, Barree
Adam Fouse, farmer, Lincoln
David Foster, laborer, Mapleton
Benjamin Funk, farmer, Cass
David H. Grove, farmer, Penn
James Hagans, farmer, Jackson
Van Buren Hirst, farmer, Jackson
John R. Hunter, iron master, West
John Laporte farmer, Franklin
James R. Lane, farmer, Cromwell
George Mingle, farmer, Warriorsmark
Thomas M. Miller, farmer, Barree
Calv n Noble, farmer, Cromwell
Thomas E. Orbison, merchant, Orbisonia
Garvas Reisteer, tailor, Coalmont
John Weeb, farmer, Barree

Given under our hands this 13th January 1872

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

SB CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Commissioners.

Traverse Jurors for a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon in and for the County of Huntingdon on the second Monday and 8th of April A. D. 1872.

R. K. Allison, farmer, Brady
Reuben Brown, farm

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, March 27, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 309, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 65, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's buil ding.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and thir d Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WESTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANKETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. services on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. ervices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNISER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Flittings are numerous.

Barking dogs don't bite.

The movers have a stormy March.

Will soon be in order—Bird concerts.

Pittsburghers steal board walks wholesale.

Talked of—The revival of the Altoona daily *Sun*.

Hon. John Scott is expected home in a few days.

Clark, the Broad Top Expressman, is about again.

Our merchants are eastward bound, for new goods.

Signor Blitz is on a tour through the rural districts.

Public sales are still numerous in the rural districts.

Worthy of patronage—Howorth's "Ireland as it is."

The 29th inst. is Good Friday, and is a legal holiday.

Senator Petriken was home last Saturday and Sunday.

Wednesday last was one of the coldest days of the season.

King, of the Blair County *Radical*, has a suit of new clothes.

Very much wanted in Huntingdon—A dray and an omnibus.

Shad have been caught at the Columbia dam, this spring.

Tyrone is going to purchase a hose carriage, at a cost of $500.

Brainerd says Tyrone has cholera-breeding streets and alleys.

The mayor of Pittsburgh has made a raid upon Sunday liquor sellers.

Some of our butchers are said to be infringing on the Goodyear patent.

If you want to save the town from destruction get up an improvement ticket.

A new paper, called the Mountain City Spy, has made its appearance in Altoona.

The rainy season may be expected soon. It generally comes about moving time.

"Riding on a rail" this frosty weather, isn't as pleasant as Saxe would have us think it is.

Four Gaysport juveniles were sent to prison for forty-eight hours for stoning a young countryman.

Mr. Michner has taken the place of Mr. Bricker, resigned, in the Huntingdon borough schools.

Pittsburgh now boasts of a coal trade amounting to three millions five hundred tons annually.

We understand that John Houck made an unsuccessful attempt at jail breaking, on Friday evening.

For rent—Two rooms, on Hill street, suitable for offices. Inquire of N. B. Corbin, at the Bee Hive Grocery.

Prof. Stephens, of the Academy, has moved to the West End. Call and see your neighbors, Professor.

The evening train, we are informed, will be put on between this place and Bedford on the first of April.

A small squad of Prussians were in town, on Sunday evening, asking for a night's lodging in "Castle Houck."

The bill to prevent the selling of liquor on election days, during the time the polls are open, has become a law.

Mr. Alex. McIntosh, of Freedom township, Blair county, caught and killed a wolf, a few days ago, measuring six feet from tip to tip.

Col. John A. Lemon, Hollidaysburg's new Burgess, on the evening of his inauguration, gave the retiring Burgess and Council a big feed.

Steam power will be extensively used for propelling boats, on the Pennsylvania canal, the coming season, instead of horse or mule teams.

A colony of 300 Pennsylvania farmers from York, Cumberland and Adams counties, will emigrate to Russell county, Kansas, about the 1st prox.

A horse was sold, the other day, at public auction, in Juniata township, for twenty-five cents, and the halter that was on him, brought fifty-five cents.

The press, pulpit and petticoat—the three ruling powers of the world. The first spreads knowledge, the second morals, the last spreads —considerably.

The JOURNAL is the cheapest newspaper published in the county. It contains a l the local news of the county, and gives more reading matter than any other paper. Price $2,00 per year.

Broad Top is expecting two new freight engines. Supt. McKillips is working up the motive power of the road very rapidly. With four bran new engines Broad Top will be ablel to "push things."

We did our neighbor injustice last week. We stated that its name was to be changed to the *Red Front Advertiser*, but we since learn it is to be the *Red Front Avertiser* and *Termagant*. We like old ladies, but they will talk, you know!

A runaway horse, on Friday afternoon last, created quite an excitement on Washington street. Mr. John Thompson, of Juniata township, in his efforts to stop him, at the corner of Sixth and Hill streets, was knocked to the ground and considerably hurt.

A great difficulty has been experienced this winter along the Broad Top Railroad with the water supply. The pipes froze up at several points and it was only with great difficulty that a sufficiency of water could be procured to run the locomotives. The officers have had a hard time of it.

"Tax-Payer" is informed that we cannot allow our columns to be taken up by controversies, though they may be in vindication of ourselves. Our readers expect us to give them general and local news and what right have we take up our paper with personal matter? They pay us for a good local newspaper and we have no right to impose our private grievance upon them, and WE WILL NOT,—as long as it can be avoided.

Abstract of Agricultural Products and Manufactures of Huntingdon County, Pa., for 1870.

The following facts have been furnished us, by a friend, exhibiting the resources of Huntingdon county, for the year 1870, as ascertained by the Census of that year:

MANUFACTURES.	Number of Establishments.	CAPITAL Dolls.	HORSE POWER. Steam.	HORSE POWER. Water.	HANDS EMPLOYED. Males above 16	HANDS EMPLOYED. Females above 16	HANDS EMPLOYED. Youth.	WAGES. Dolls.	MATERIALS. Dolls.	PRODUCTS. Dolls.
Agricultural Implemen's (Miscellaneous)	2	$ 6,000			3			$ 450	$ 1,710	$ 3,225
Blacksmithing	46	14,875			72		2	3,220	12,036	41,400
Boots and Shoes	30	13,115			57			3,560	14,802	35,117
Bread, Crackers, &c	2	1,100			5			864	12,000	15,325
Brick	3	15,00			42		59	14,100	3,795	25,775
Brooms	1	50			2				600	1,000
Carpenter ing	4	36,			11			700	3,275	5,655
carriages and Wagons	15	16,250			33			4,800	7,556	23,852
Clothing, Ladies Millinery	1	250				3		360	10 00	2,000
" " Miscellaneous	1	150				2		50	100	600
" Men's "	7	7,450			17	4	1	4,486	12,550	21,542
Cooperage	2	4,100			3		3	1,500	700	4,060
Flour, Meal, &c	53	385,500	60-2	930-77	103		1	19,565	515,624	585,606
Furniture, Cabinet	12	8,425			21			1,960	3,405	11,741
Gas	1	25,000			5			2,000	950	5,947
Iron, Blooms	5	163,000	80-1	200-7	130		6	55,527	196,852	229,517
" Car Wheels, Mining Cars	2	6,500	21-2		5			1,500	1,840	3,710
" Pig	3	775,000	60-2	60-2	335		35	142,300	144,653	241,940
" Castings, Miscellaneous	6	23,800	20-2	27-3	17		1	5,450	5,898	17,200
Leather, Curried	9	7,500			9		1	1,210	18,799	25,628
" Tanned	20	485,777	135-7	10-1	112		2	40,558	462,293	707,215
Lime	1	320			2			150	313	624
Liquors, Distilled	1	6,000		5-1	4			1,043	4,048	10,000
" Malt	1	3,500			2			900	2,230	5,600
Lumber, Planed	2	56,000	40-1	40-1	31		1	17,120	22,103	52,995
" Sawed	42	59,375	102-1	396-13	108		1	16,320	23,223	81,067
Machinery, Miscellaneous	1	1,800		4-1	1				150	600
Marble and Stone Cutting, partial	1	1,000			2				1,200	2,800
Masonry, Brick and Stone	1	250			3			300	1,000	3,000
Photographs	1	500			2				300	1,600
Plaster, Ground	5	12,150		79-6	14			1,150	7,825	19,920
Printing and Publishing Newspapers	4	13,500			13		1	4,664	3,786	13,845
Pumps	2	1,100			4				600	1,450
Saddlery and Harness	8	4,475			14		2	1,610	5,516	10,199
Stone and Earthenware	5	2,700			12			1,196	1,902	7,300
Sumac, Ground	1	1,500		15-1	2			250	1,500	2,000
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware	13	9,300			23			576	6385	15,120
Watch and Clock Repairing	2	2,700			3			300	175	1,700
Weaving, Rag Carpets, &c	2	1,000		12-1	4			300	1,075	2,100
Wool, Carded	2	1,000		24-2	2				2,128	2,490
Woollen Goods	4	8,100		46-4	16		5	3,600	11,262	18,367
Total	321	$2387,052	516-21	1968-156	1249	9	101	$353,567	$1,520,906	$2,319,152
MINES AND QUARRIES.										
Iron Ore mined	16	61,550		8-1	107			23,617	4,857	63,965
Coal mined, partial	4	36,775			122			74,870	5,929	92,856
Glass Sand quarried	1	5,000	66-1		20			13,900	2,660	20,000
Grand Total	345	$2190,377	582-22	1916-150	1508	9	101	$474,994	$1,534,292	$2,495,793

NOTE.—It has been found necessary to separate certain establishments in order to tabulate the products of the different branches of the business separately.

D. S. KELLER, in charge Div. of Manf's., 9th Census.

TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

The following are the results of the late elections, held in the several Boroughs and Townships of Huntingdon county, on Friday, March 15th, 1872:

Alexandria.—Justice, Samuel Hamer; Constable, John Bisbin; School Directors, Jacob Baker, J. J. Bellman, P. H. Piper; Burgess, N. Isenberg; Council, W. S. Varner, C. Porter, James Moore, E. P. Walker, H. P. Knode, C. Wilson; Judge, Alex. Stitt; Inspectors, P. Piper, Chas. Porter; Assessor, Jacob Baker.

Birmingham Borough.—Justice, J. M. Stonerode; Constable, J. W. Madson; School Directors, J. M. Stonerode, Joseph Weight; Burgess, J. Owens; Judge, W. A. Copeley; Inspectors, Wm. Cunningham, Alex. Stewart.

Barree township.—Constable, E. Livingston; Supervisors, John Bell, B. Harshbarger, S. Morrison; School Directors, Martin Rudy, S. Troutwine, Wm. Couch; Auditor, Silas Gibboney; Judge, Thomas Bell; Inspectors, S. Chaney, Wm. Ramsey; Assessor, C. C. Ash.

Brady township.—Constable, A. Robinson; Supervisors, Levi Decker, Isaac Odenkirk; School Directors, Felix Smucker, James Huey; Auditor, J. D. Goodman; Judge, John Goodman; Inspectors, Wm. Gregory, Geo. Hawn; Assessor, Wm. P. Mehaffey.

Clay township.—Constable, Charles Corbin; Supervisors, John Rupert, Martin Geissinger, G. Nonemaker, S. E. Moreland; School Directors, Samuel Heeter, J. W. Curffman; Auditor, R. G. M'Neal, Judge, George Price; Inspectors, A. Wagoner, Jacob Smyers; Assessor, Wm. Smyers.

Cass township.—Justice, J. E. Glasgow; Constable, G. M. Parks; Auditors, Jacob Stever, Lewis Stever; Judge, Wm. Forshey; Inspectors, Philip Gosnell, L. M. Green; Assessor, J. R. Gosnell.

Cass township.—Judge, E. B. Hissong; Constable, Thomas Dean; Supervisor, Wm. E. Deforsh; School Directors, John Noble, A. W. Brown; Burgess, A. W. Brown; Asst. Burgess, J. W. Heaton; Borough Constable, Wm. Smythe; Council, E. B. Hissong, D. H. Miller, S. Prough, A. W. Evans, A. C. Greenland; Judge, A. L. Guss; Inspectors, James Green, J. M. Mason; Assessor, J. M. Mason.

Cromwell township.—Constable, R. Starr; Supervisors, R. D. Heck, Wm. Jordan, Samuel Bollinger; School Directors, Alvah Chilcote, John P. Book; Auditor, Samuel Gilleland; Judge, J. P. M'Kelog; Inspectors, H. Galbraith, A. C. Lynn; Assessor, John B. Shenefelt.

Coalmont Borough.—Constable, Geo. Wighaman; School Directors, John Hamilton, G. Reisterer, F. Flegal, Auditors, Levi Evans, R. Owens; Burgess, Samuel Book; Borough Clerk, J. S. Wigfield; Judge, [illegible]; Inspectors, R. Owens, W. L. Hamilton; Assessor, J. G. Reisterer.

Carbon township.—Justic, S. B. Donaldson; Supervisors, Michael Cody, S. Stenson; School Directors, J. Findley, A. P. Isenberg, P. Madigan, D. R. Shultz, D. E. Conrad, J. M'Clain, Wm. Brown, D. Broad, F. M. M'Carthey, E. Jones; Auditors, J. Diggins, J. Whiteside, E. Gould; Judge, John Cypher; Inspectors, John Ronan, P. F. Maher; Assessors, John Cautz, J. M'Clain.

Dublin township.—Constable, Wm. Clymans, Supervisors, W. H. Hudson, James Fleming, D. Nogle; School Directors, David Cisney, J. J. Swan; Auditor, J. S. Harper; Judge, Simon Lock; Inspectors, D. S. Peterson, Thomas Rody.

Franklin township.—Justices, Wm. Rothrock, John W. Leach; Constable, Thomas Isenberg; Supervisors, James Oliver, J. Q. Adams; School Directors, D. R Miller, R. Henderson, Wm. Wray; Auditor, R. Ingram; Clerk, F. M. Hamilton; Judge, John Kinch; Inspectorr, G. W. Mattern, E. B. Isett; Assessor, W. H. Flenner.

Huntingdon Borough.—East Ward—School Directors, Thomas Burchinell, Wm. Williams; Judge, D. Black; Inspectors, John Flenner, John O. Murray; Assessor, A. S. Harrison. West Ward.—School Directors, Tho. Burchinell, Wm. Williams; Judge, Philip Brown; Inspectors, W. I. Steil, W. Buchanan; Assessor, A. S. Harrison.

Henderson township,—Justice, Samuel Foust; Constable, R. T. Decker, Supervisors, Samuel Eby, J. R. M'Carthy; School Director, Geo. Miller; Auditor, John Warfel; Judge, L. Bergans; Inspectors, Chas. Castle, J. Showalter; Assessor, V. Funk.

Hopewell township.—Supervisors, A. Russel, W. Weaver; School Directors, A. Carbery, J. W. Russel; Auditor, W. Weaver; Judge, Wm. Stone; Inspectors, L. Smith, Wm. S. Enyeart; Assessor, John Russell.

Juniata township.—Justice, L. Speck; Constable, Thomas Dean; Supervisors, Wm. E. Corbin, James Parks; School Directors, Jno. Heiffner, Geo. Hawn; Auditor, A. H. Kauffman; Judge, Adam Bagshaw; Inspectors, J. Heiffner, E. Thompson; Assessor, J. W. Yocum.

Jackson township.—Constable, R. DeArmit; Supervisors, John Jackson, M. Flesher; School Directors, F. Strunk, G. M. M'Alevey; Auditors, John A. Wilson, J. L. M'Ilvaine; Judge, W. L. Smith; Inspectors, J. H. Lee, V. B. Hirst; Assessor, E. Musser.

Lincoln township.—Constable, John Fulton; Supervisors, Thomas Keith, N. Lynn; School Directors, D. H. Fisher, John Summers, D. Brumbaugh, J. Detwiler; Clerk, B. C. Lytle; Judge, C. Shultz; Inspectors, Samuel Fouse, John Hess; Assessor, A. Parks

Mount Union Borough.—Justices, Samuel Miller, Jacob M'Intyre; Constable, C. K. Rogers; School Directors, L. R. Morgan, H. C. Marshal, J. C. Ross; Auditor, J. C. Sechler; Burgess, John Bare, sen; Council, A. H. Eberman, Dr. G. W. Thompson, John Lukens, J. Flasher; Judge, John S. Bare; Inspectors, J. G. Stewart, G. W. Lukens, Assessor, F. D. Stevens.

Mapleton Borough.—Justice, R. S. Henderson; Constable, John Price; School Directors, Marshall Yocum, A. W. Swoope; Auditor, D. H. Foster; Burgess, M. L. Rex; Council, A. Lambertson, D. H. Kauffman, J. S. Henderson, J. C. Estep; Judge, E. Fields; Inspectors, S. S. Taylor, James Gillam; Assessor, J. E. M'Conaley.

Morris township.—Justice, P. Tippery; Constable, T. Keown; Supervisors, P. Shager, J. D. Seeds; School Directors, George Davis. David Goodman; Auditor, F. C. Waite; Clerk, C. H. Beck; Judge, D. Hileman; Inspectors, J. R. Lefford. W. H. Black; Assessor, J. H. Davis.

Oneida.—Justice, Henry Wilson; Constable, John P. Stewart; Supervisors, R. Drennan, J. P. Stewart; School Directors, J. M'Cracken, J. Green, Samuel Bess; Auditor, Wm. McDivitt; Clerk, R. M'Divitt; Judge, Wm. Miller; Inspectors, J. M'Ilvaine, J. M'Cracken; Auditor, Thomas Gorsuch.

Olbisonia Borough.—Constable, Jacob Broadbeck; School Directors, F. M. Kelly, Wm. Harper, T. E. Orbison, A. Crothers; Auditor, G. S. Baker; Inspectors, W. H. Miller, John B. Shenefelt.

Porter township.—Constable, J. H. Holtzmyer, Supervisors, J. Herncame, S. H. Knode; School Directors, H. G. Neff, Wm. R. Cunningham; Auditor, John Zentmyer; Judge, J. J. Bellman; Inspectors, J. Allen, Peter Kane; Assessor, John T. Whittaker.

Penn township.—Justic, Jacob Haffly; Constable, Jacob Prough; Supervisors, Nathan Snare, D. Norris; School Directors, Wm. Norris, Isaac Stauffee, Auditors, J. H. Isett, J. L. Hoover; Clerk, Samuel Brumbaugh; Judge, J. W. Geissinger; Inspectors, C. Fouse, J. S. Johnston; Assessor, S. Brumbaugh.

Petersburg Borough.—Justice, W. H. Rush; Constables, Jacob Shievely, John M'Mullin; Supervisors, George Bell, Jacob Longenecker; School Directors, R. M. Hewitt, H. Orlady; Auditor, Thomas Montgomery; Clerk, Wm. Rush; Judge, J. W. Isenberg; Inspectors, J. M. Stevens, J. B. Frazier; Assessor, H. Lightner.

Shade Gap Borough.—Justice, Geo. Sipes; Constable, H. C. Zeigler; School Directors, J. P. Rody, Henry Hench; Judge, J. W. Scott; Inspectors, J. Scott, sen., W. C. Swan; Assessor, R. Morrow.

Springfield township.—Constable, Elisha Brown; Supervisors, Joshua Brown; John Hess; School Directors, M. J. Chilcote, Wm. Reister, Wm. Lock, Charles Evans; Auditor, N. Madden; Clerk, D. Lock; Judge, Everett Brown; Inspectors, M. Chilcote, John Madden; Assessor, E. Brown.

Shirleysburg Borough.—Justice, Wm. Myers; Constable, Moses Everts; School Directors, John X. Lutz, W. F. Clark, J. Copenhaven, J. Parsons; Auditor, R. Bingham; Judge, Wm. Patton; Inspectors, T. Hildebrand, P. Shaver; Assessor, J. L. Houck.

Shirley township.—Justice, W. X. Myers, Constable, D. E. Beck; Supervisors, J. Sharp, Thad. Smelker, John Hernecane; Judge, D. Isenberg; Inspectors, B. F. Garver, D. S. Umbersoure; Assessor, J. L. Houck.

Three Springs Borough.—Constable, E. S. Swoope, School Directors, R. Hampson, James Norris; Auditors, James Norris, N. K. Covert; Judge, E. G. Heck; Inspectors, D. B. Heck, George Heeter; Assessor, W. J. Hampson.

Tell township.—Constable, G. W. Briggs; Supervisors, Samuel Waters, V. Schmittle; School Directors, W. Vawn, J. Books; Auditor, James Rhea; Judge, James Thompson; Inspectors, T. J. Love, G. C. Briggs; Auditor. S. Widney.

Tod township.—Justice, C. Fisher; Constable, Isaac Curfman; Supervisors, John Benson, J. M'Clain; School Directors, R. T. Baker, A. S. Houck; Auditor, W. W. French; Judge, H. W. Benson; Inspectors, H. Chilcote, J. Baker; Assessor, J. A. Cook.

Union twp.—Constable, P. M. Baty; Supervisors, Michael Boring, Tho Irvin; School Directors, Jno Mierley, Geo Miller; Auditor, D. Pheasant; Judge, A. W. Wright; Inspectors, D. L. Smith, Thos Irvin; Assessor S. P. Smith.

Walker twp.—Justice, John Robb; Constable, Wm L. States; Supervisors, Jacob Fouse, A. Hawn; School Directors, Samuel Peightal, James Watson; Auditor, A. Grubb; Clerk, L. Norris; Judge, J. Isenberg; Inspectors, W. F. Laughlin, Jno Peightal; Assessor, W. S. Lincolm.

West twp. (Upper)—Constable, John Mullin; Supervisors, Geo Bell, Wm Moore; School Directors, P. M. Hewit, D. Sheerley; Auditors, Thos. Montgomery, Judge, John Henry; Inspectors, R. A. Armstrong, T. P. Love; Assessors H. Lightner.

Warriorsmark twp.—Justices, Samuel Ralston, D. R. Fry; Constable, R. Wills; Supervisors, T. Brick, D. Glazier; School Directors, Elias Zeke, G. Minemere; Auditors, Thos. McCahan, J. W. Funk; Clerk, R. C. Wey; Judge, J. Eyer; Inspectors, Thos. Wilson, M. Beck; Assessor, J. Grazier.

LOCKING THE STABLE AFTER THE HORSE IS STOLEN—*Water Works.*—

We clip the following from an exchange:

Selinsgrove, having sustained a loss of $50,000 by fire, now feels able to procure a steam fire engine, hose, &c., at a cost of $10,000, and a town meeting has resolved to make the purchase, the borough officers to issue bonds, payable in from one to ten years.

This is the policy the citizens of Huntingdon will adopt. They will wait and wait until the fire fiend comes and destroys $50,000 worth of property and then they will bustle about, at a great rate, and find no difficulty in throwing their bonds upon the market to raise money with which to establish Water Works and to purchase suitable fire engines. They must have tribulation deep before they can be induced to put their hands in their pockets and pull out the needful. Nothing but the loss of thousands will do it. Is this not supreme folly?

You know that almost every town of any size, within fifty miles of you, has lost its thousands in this way, many of them better prepared than you are, and yet you have not moved a peg. Every day brings the fiend nearer to your doors, because it is only a question of time, and yet you head not the terrible destruction of neighboring towns, but you calmly fold your arms and resign yourself to the mercies of circumstances. Thus far you have escaped, it is true, but the next hour the alarm may be sounded and half the town be laid in ashes. A few days ago the proprietors of the Logan House, at Altoona, felt as secure as you do, but at this writing the greater portion of that splendid structure is in ruins—a loss of $75,000. Prepare to meet the fiend! If the majority of the present municipal authorities will do nothing, turn them out and put in those who will. There can be no further delay—the people must have protection!

SPRING TRADE.—*Hints for Our Merchants—How to Get Your Money Back.*—The days when a store was opened and carried on without even a sign to designate what was the nature of its business, are over. Even the most diminutive shop mounts its sign and issues its circulars, and advertising forms as much a part of the year's expense as store rent. A circulating medium is a voice by which the merchant, whose goods circulate promiscuously among the community, may speak to his entire custom, however large, simultaneously, advancing his arguments, mentioning his inducements, and describing his stock to the entire public with the same amount of labor which would be consumed in conversation with a single customer. A business man may by the expenditure of a few thousand now, secure a wider reputation in a few months than years of the most devoted and successful attention to trade would have given him before the era of advertising. His name and occupation becomes identified. To hear of him is to know what branch of commerce exercises his attention. Of all the various means of advertising the most efficient and economical is the publication of cards in widely circulated papers, like the JOURNAL, which goes into hundreds of houses, and is read by thousands of persons. The merchant who advertises in a leading papers secures for his personal interest an agent which is conceded to be the most powerful for forming public opinion in existence.

A. B. FLOOD, successor to Robt. L. Jacob, wholesale and retail dealer in anthracite and Broad Top coal. Office No. 105, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of hauling done. Orders left at the office will receive prompt attention. 27mar.

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.

—The following table has been carefully compiled from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., for the JOURNAL, and will be of interest to our readers:

No. of Acres of Land improved	186,818	
" of Woodland	179,167	
" of other unimproved lands	6,969	
Present cash value of farm		$9,445,678
" " of farming implements and machinery		408,691
Total amount of wages paid during the year, including board		221,204
Live Stock, June 1, 1870.		
No. of Horses	7,098	
" Mules and Asses	158	
" Milch Cows	7,126	
" Working Oxen	54	
" Other Cattle	11,535	
" Sheep	17,780	
" Swine	12,909	
Value of all Live Stock		1,434,618
No. of Bushels of Winter Wheat	288,859	
" " Rye	78,480	
" " Indian Corn	503,807	
" " Oats	410,479	
" " Barley	4,925	
" " Buckwheat	20,909	
" pounds of Wool	54,110	
" bushels of Peas and Beans	365	
" " Irish Potatoes	148,079	
" " Sweet "	1,359	
Orchard products		49,870
No. of gallons of Wine	735	
Produce of Market Gardens		1,980
Dairy Products		
No. of pounds of Butter	465,057	
" " Cheese	600	
" gallons of Milk sold	7,655	
" tons of Hay	27,815	
" bushels of Clover Seed	7,714	
" " Grass Seed	205	
" pounds of Hops	35	
" " Flax	2,959	
" bushels of Flax Seed	287	
" pounds of Maple Sugar	2,999	
" gallons of Sorghum Molasses	32	
" " Maple Molasses	314	
" pounds of Wax	372	
" " Honey	7,666	
Forest Products		86,489
Value of Home Manufactures		82,826
" Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter		242,013
Total Value—Estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments and addition to stock		1,988,703

ANOTHER RAIROD SMASH UP.—

Three Passenger Coaches Broken to Pieces—Two Killed and Thirteen Wounded.—The Southern Express train for the West on the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked at Conemaugh Furnace, seventy-five miles east of Pittsburg, at 7o'clock on last Friday morning. The cause of the accident was a broken rail. The engine and six forward cars kept on the track, but three cars went off, one of them going over the embankment. The three cars wrecked were palace cars, one being the Louisville sleeper and the other the Baltimore and Pittsburgh sleeper.

Two passengers were killed, one a young German lady, Miss Amanda Hartman, a resident of Chicago, and the other a jeweler of Baltimore, named Isaac Josephs.

Wounded—Major A. P. Callow, Guy M. Irwin, James Brown and Mrs. A. Roblem, all of Allegheny, Pa, the two first named seriously; D. D. Patterson, of Washington City; Joseph Lellybridge, of Forest, Ohio; E. J. Tyron, of New York; G. W. Moore, of New York; Richard Vose, of New York; G. N. Phillips, of Newcastle; H. C. Frost, of Hannibal, Mo.; E. Sheppard, of Cadiz, Ohio, and E. Baker, of Terre Haute, Ind.

Two of the three cars which were thrown over the bank were entirety destroyed.

The train was about on time, and was making its regular schedule run, which is not fast.

Doctors were sent to the accident by special trains from Altoona, Johnstown and Pittsburgh

Every possible care was taken of the wounded, and they were taken to Pittsburgh by a special train, arriving there about one o'clock in the afternoon.

Among the seriously wounded are Major Callow, Guy M. Irwin and Dr. Patterson. It is not thought that any of these cases will prove fatal.

H. S. WHARTON is now receiving a very large stock of goods from the east. Everybody wanting Hardware can buy from Wharton cheaper than any store in town. 27mr2t.

A LECTURE BEFORE THE RICHMOND, Va., NORMAL SCHOOL.—

Rev. A. R. Miller, formerly of this county, delivered a Lecture before the Richmond, Virginia, Normal School on Friday, March 15th, 1872. We clip the following extract from the Richmond Daily *State Journal*:

He announced as his subject "The Great Law of Life." This consists in maintaining an upright, moral character under all circumstances. This implies an enlightened conviction of the existence and sovereignty of Almighty God; for the law we have announced is a necessary result of the character of God, and as immutable as the character which ordained it. The principle that God delights in virtue was recognized by the heathen. How much more should it be observed by us under the broad light of Revelation.

This law is not a mere abstraction, but is of the most vital practical import and of universal applicability. And it is impossible to evade its solemn obligations, for God reigns everywhere and takes cognizance of all human actions. Happiness cannot be attained on principles adverse to the will of God. The virtuous are more prosperous even in the present life than the wicked. The triumphs of wickedness are only ephemeral, but those of virtue are enduring.

Intelligence is a great auxiliary in the cultivation of a perfect moral character, and is an indispensable requisite to insure permanent success in life. A high degree of moral courage is necessary in order to resist the banishment of fashionable society, the illusive voice of Circean pleasures, the vile suggestion of temporary expediency, and false public sentiment. Principles of true piety should be maintained and exemplified under all circumstances, in life.

The lecture was fervid, spirited, and well delivered, and listened to with the utmost attention. At its conclusion the school sang a chant, and were then dismissed.

WHARTON is putting up a large warehouse and will have increased facilities for his largely increasing trade. 27mar2t.

APPALLING DEATH.—

On Friday morning last a lad named Millard Youtzy, aged about 16 years, son of John Youtzy of Bratton Township, was killed under the following distressing circumstances. He was employed at a saw mill, in the mountains, and was riding a mule, with a bag of corn and a tin bucket upon its back. The rattling of the ket tle frightened the mule, and it set off on a run. Some men in the road attempted to stop it, when it broke into the woods, running down the mountain pell mell over rocks, timber, and one fence, the boy fell soon after the mule took to the wood, but his foot stuck fast in the girth, and he was dragged all the distance, head downward. His head was fearfully battered, and he was of course dead when the mule stopped.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

THE ALTOONA FIRES.—*Full Particulars.*—

We take the following from the Altoona *Tribune* of Wednesday last:

This morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the second story of the addition recently erected to the Logan House, extending from the North wing of the hotel proper to Eleventh avenue. The interior of the new portion of the building, being of an inflamable nature, caused by the rubbish left therein by the mechanics in charge of its completion, the fire soon spread through the massive structure enveloping everything in a seething, scorching hell of flame. The alarm was promptly sounded by the night watchmen, to which the firemen quickly responded, but despite their almost superhuman efforts the flames soon communicated with the hotel proper and for a time threatened the destruction of the entire building. It was not until after two hours' terrible labor by the firemen that hopes were entertained of saving any portion of the hotel, when it became apparent that the fire was gotten under control and that it would be confined to that part of the building extending from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

As the *Tribune* is ready for press our report of the conflagration must necessarily be limited in detail. Terrible indeed were the scenes and incidents connected with the disaster. As the red demon went madly rushing hither and thither through the immense structure, claiming the costly hotel furniture as food for its insatiable hunger, and like forked lightning exhibited its hydra-head through the many window casements, it struck terror to the hearts of the thousands of spectators, who were apprehensive lest one of the grandest works of art in our young city would be totally destroyed. As the burning cornice would loosen and drop to the ground, causing myriads of sparks of the brightest glare to ascend heavenward, or wafted by the wind in countless directions, and coupled at times with the almost deafening roar of the descending walls and partitions, it presented a panorama which for vividness and grandeur is seldom witnessed.

The origination of the fire in an unoccupied portion of the building gave the guests of the hotel ample time to gather up their personal effects and remove them to a place of safety. Indeed we believe that no accidents of even a trivial character occurred during the conflagration The walls of the northern wing of the hotel are left standing and it is thought are uninjured to any great extent, while a portion of the wall of the recent extension made to the building has fallen down.

The loss of the hotel is variously estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, on which there was no insurance. We could not learn whether there was any insurance on the hotel furniture. The building is the property of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and is leased by the Keystone hotel company, being under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. M'Clellan.

All honor to Altoona's noble firemen. They were prompt to the rescue, and notwithstanding the bitter cold night, heroically labored in the discharge of their arduous duties. They were to be seen all around and on top of the burning structure, dripping wet and dragging hose on which ice was formed in large quantities. Perilling their lives by scaling high ladders, they fought the fiery element inch by inch, now cheered by slight vantage ground, and again disheartened with the thought that their efforts would prove fruitless. But in the end, indomitable pluck and heroic work conquered the fiery demon, and the hearts of the brave boys were cheered with the thought that their labors were not in vain. For over five hours they rendered service the most efficient, and succeded in checking the flames ere half of the imposing structure was in ruins. They did their work well, and deserve the highest praise. As we write, ten o'clock A. M., they are still at work throwing water on the burning ruins. The origin of the fire is unknown.

On Tuesday morning about seven o'clock a fire broke out in the Mechanic's Hotel, corner of Ninth Street and Tenth avenue. The alarm was not promptly sounded, and ere the firemen arrived at the scene of the conflagration the roof of the structure was all ablaze. Up on the arrival of the firemen a couple of plug streams were secured, but for some reason the force of the water was not sufficient to render very effective service. After the engines were got in working order they did good service and speedily succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Although the building was a frame structure, it burned slowly. The roof and upper story of the hotel were entirely destroyed, leaving the remainder of the structure a total wreck. A small portion of the household furniture was also destro

The Huntingdon Journal.

would be the centers of life and profit for a surrounding population. I would prefer a repeal of all our internal taxes, except those on tobacco malt and spirituous liquors, to any modification of the tariff, and believe such repeal would give more real relief to the people, and be hailed with more joy, than an assault on the the tariff.

"From an experience now of more than half a century in the business of this country, I am convinced that adherance to the protective system is an important to the healty existence of the country both financially and morally, as the circulation of the blood is to the human body. I have witnessed departures from it in 1833, 1846, 1857, and saw also what came from the war of 1812, which was corrected by the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, and in every case we had the prostration of our industry, agricultural as well as manufacturing, national discredit, (almost national bankruptcy,) individual bankruptcy, repudiation and ruin. By every return to the protective policy we have had prosperity, national and individual. We have seen what it has done for us in the last eight years since the war, and let us not depart from it at the suggestion of a few wild theorists of the free-trade school, or of those whose whole interest, personal and political, is with Europe, and more esp-cially now with Great Britain.

"It is very plausible to say 'Buy where you can get the cheapest and sell where you can get the best price,' but every one knows that our wheat and corn are only in limited demand in England as a regular thing, while their cloth and iron are daily needs unless we shall have them of our own production. The New England revenue reformer says, 'Give our tailors cheap cloth and they will give you cheap cloths; but he does not go far enough or he would say Buy your clothes of the English tailor, for, as he and his family are as near to the poor-house as they can well can be, he will work for fifty cents a day while his American brother, who is comfortable and independent, and keeps you clear of poor-taxes, get three dollars.'

The case of the tailor and the clothes put by my correspondent may be applied to every other department of industry. If you import the iron or steel, why stop there? Import also everything made of them for the same reason, shovels, forks, cutlery, and the innumerable implements of every day work that are made of them, and throw idle the nine hundred and forty thousand men employed in producing iron and the articles manufactured from it. If you import the rough lumber, why not the finished furniture, the ready-made doors and sash, &c., and close up our lumber yards and stop our planing mills and our furniture factories?

But I forbear to pursue this subject. I close by calling attention again to the alternatives that are presented by this bill, one of which we may adopt.

First, repeal the duties on tea and coffee, $19,000,000; repeal the internal revenue taxes, $32,000,000; (less $6,000,000 of income tax), $26,000,000; retain the Sinking Fund, $50,000,000; and you have a reduction of $48,000,000. If you insist as an experiment that coal and salt and raw hides, according to the Secretary's recommendation, remain, add them, and they make $50,617,521; but if you take off the expenses of collection saved, it reduces it to $48,100,000. That alternative enables us to reduce taxes and duties $48,100,000, and leave protection to American industry in great measure to stand.

On the other hand, if you reduce the duty on tea and coffee $7,000,000, manufactured $11,000,000, make the free list stand at $3,000,000, and reduce internal taxes $16,000,000 only, you reduce but $38,000,000, and leave a margin of $12,000,000, which I do not understand exactly how the chairman intends to dispose of.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will repeat again the statement I made. The amount of reduction of internal revenue is $31,000,000. Part of that is the income tax, which falls of itself without a repeal; and then the tax on gas and the tax on banks and bankers other than national banks—all the items amounting to $31,500,000. I gave the details in the remarks that I made.

Mr. SCOTT. Thus the practical question is presented, which will you favor, foreign or home labor? Will you take off domestic taxes paid by our own people and encourage their industry, or will you take off duties paid by foreigners who come to compete in our markets, and give employment to foreign labor and deny it to American citizens?

We need not attempt to delay or evade this question. It is before the people. The issue is made up. The first verdict has been rendered by New Hampshire; and it has but rerecorded the continuous verdict rendered every time the same question has been submitted since free and intelligent labor joined issue with the owners of servile ignorance by their respective representatives the Monitor and the Merrimac. "Cotton is king;" "Iron is king;" "money is king," were the cries that were heard at various times and from different quarters in the land before the rebellion came; but the iron-clad Monitor, the combined product of trained, educated labor, and free, independent intellect, representing the mine, the forge, the work-hop, and the school, and Merrimac, representing the large property holder with his dependent serfs, grappled in armed conflict. The Merrimac went down in the struggle, and from that day through, all the bloody battle fields of the rebellion, free labor won its triumphs, and they are recorded in the Constitution and laws of a redeemed nation of freemen who demand and will have among their equal rights the right to good living wages for good honest work.

Professional Cards.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office No. 743 Washingtpn Street. may24.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 223 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

New Advertisements.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
no15

New Advertisements.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups. Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when premature lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500.00 to any person. [my-1071-yr.
For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.
Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR SALE.—
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address
nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,
sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 15
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 20	8 53	Marklesburg	8 14	3 51
6 33	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 38
6 49	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 55	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 42	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 26
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 22	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 29	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 20	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 5
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: MAIL	FAST LINE	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	PACIFIC EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 55	6 12	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 09	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 58	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 24	6 35	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 36	3 37	.....
5 25	6 45	11 53	11 40	HUNTINGDON	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 51	7 02	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 56
6 25	7 29	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 35	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 36
6 41	7 45	1 02	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 14
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 02
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accomodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 55 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 23 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE	ELMIRA EXPRESS	BUFFALO EXPRESS
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 20	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 25	9 20
Buffalo,			1 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 20	12 40
			A. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFFALO EXPRESS	ACCOM.	PACIFIC EXPRESS	HARRISBURG EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 00	1 20	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANG
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.42 and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.35 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.24, 10.45 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.45 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.30 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m., returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.25 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
nov.29,'71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, 71 Master of Transportation.

Miscellaneous.

W. BUCHANAN. H. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.
509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calrific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

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CIRCULATION 1700.

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HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

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JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for $80 " "
" Melodeons for $70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD
Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

W. T. HOWARD, J. H. CLOVER
MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HOWARD & CLOVER, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY
OF
*B